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Vol V No 048 *9 March 1979*

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'ARAFAT COMMENTS ON CARTER IN GRADUATION SPEECH

NC081928 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1641 GMT 8 Mar 79 NC

[Speech delivered by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at 8 March Fatah al-Ashbal graduation ceremony in Beirut--recorded]

[Text] On this day, I feel proud and happy to meet with you during this ceremony to honor our young students. This represents and signifies some basic and clear things about our revolution, namely that in this Palestinian revolution the pen embraces the rifle, the book embraces the handgrenade and knowledge embraces sound revolutionary thinking. Our revolution is a cultural and a humanitarian one. The beam of our revolution extends throughout the area and links with that of the revolution in Tehran in Iran--the revolution of Khomeyni. Khomeyni's revolution embraces your revolution in order to create with our Arab nation a revolutionary current to declare that this area does not belong to aliens, Israel or agents, but belongs to its sons, to our Arab nation, to the Iranian people, to the African people and to nonalined states. The area will never belong to the agents who submit to the United States and to the U.S. agents in this area. [applause]

Brothers and sisters, yesterday I received a threat from the U.S. administration. They want to create problems. They are threatening me. I tell you that nobody can threaten this revolution. [applause] This revolution may threaten but it cannot be threatened. [applause] I am saying this in these circumstances so that everybody can hear it. I am saying this while plots are being concocted against our Arab area. What is Carter doing in Cairo? He is attempting to make the people agree [words indistinct] he had believed that the shah of Iran and all of the Iranian people were dominated by the CIA. However, the impact of the Iranian revolution was like an atomic bomb. [applause] [passage indistinct]

I called upon you to uphold the protracted popular liberation war. When I see this gathering of young people, I believe that no plots can affect them. I see in you victory, determination and eternal revolution. It will be a revolution until victory is achieved. With our lives and blood we will complete our journey.

PLO'S QADDUMI INTERVIEWED BY LEBANESE DAILY

NC091056 Beirut AN-NAHAR in Arabic 8 Mar 79 pp 1, 10 NC

[Text] Faruq Qaddumi, (Abu al-Lutf), head of the PLO Political Department, yesterday made the following statement to AN-NAHAR: The resumption of the Egyptian-Israeli talks and (President) Carter's visit to Egypt indicate that Egypt and Israel will sign a peace agreement soon. Regrettably, there has been no change in Israel's position while the Egyptians have made new concessions and retreats, which will lead to the escalation of tension in the Arab area and increase the possibilities of war instead of peace.

The United States still insists on a separate solution and on a U.S. political settlement. Undoubtedly, this course pursued by U.S. policy does not serve the peace and security of the region. On the contrary, it will have an adverse effect on Arab-U.S. relations, particularly vis-a-vis the Arab states that deal with the United States.

Furthermore, it furnishes further proof that the United States has again reverted to the policy of military alliances following the collapse of the shahanshah empire and the outbreak of the blessed Iranian revolution.

Qaddumi added: Although the luster of this capitulationist political solution is politically insignificant, it serves the aims of U.S. and Israeli policy in maintaining the Israeli occupation, consolidating the U.S. presence in the Arab area and continuing to show hostility to the PLO and not recognizing the national rights of the Palestinian people. This does not serve peace, but runs counter to all international efforts to find a just peace in the area. The responsibility for this rests primarily with the United States because it is not pressuring Israel but is even encouraging its expansionist policy and aggression.

IRAQ, SYRIA TO CALL MEETING IF PEACE AGREEMENT SIGNED

JN071301 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0830 GMT 7 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 7 March--The Iraqi and Syrian foreign ministers have stated that their countries vehemently reject the Camp David agreements and are convinced that the Egyptian president will sign the peace treaty during President Carter's visit to the Middle East.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has stated today that Iraq will take the initiative of calling for an urgent meeting to discuss the implementation of the resolutions of the ninth Arab summit conference held in Baghdad last November. This Arab summit rejected the Camp David agreements.

Hammadi added: If the United States and the Egyptian president are hoping for a division in the Arab ranks, I would like to stress that this will never take place. The Arab front will remain as solid and cohesive as it was when it emerged from the Baghdad Arab summit. The Syrian minister has stated that if Egypt and Israel sign the peace agreement, then the Arab foreign ministers would be invited for a meeting to discuss the implementation of the Baghdad summit resolutions.

PALESTINIANS URGED TO STRIKE AGAINST CARTER VISIT

JN080822 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 8 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Palestinian leaders inside the occupied homeland yesterday criticized U.S. President Carter's visit to Egypt and Israel. The leaders said that the visit clashes with the Palestinian people's interests. They reaffirmed that the PLO should participate in any solution to the Middle East crisis.

In another development, the commands of the national forces have urged the Arab citizens in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to stage a strike and organize demonstrations in all Palestinian towns and villages beginning tomorrow, Friday, to express the Palestinian masses' rejection and denunciation of the U.S. President's visit to the Arab and the plots that are being hatched against the Arab nation--plots that this visit embodies.

BAHRAIN

HEIR APPARENT RETURNS HOME FROM JORDAN

JN081402 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1350 GMT 8 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 8 March--His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, heir apparent and defense minister, returned here today following a short visit to Amman. Shaykh Hamad's visit to Jordan came at the invitation of Prince Hasan, the Jordanian crown prince.

KUWAIT

COMMISSION TO AID SUPERVISION OF YEMEN CEASE-FIRE

LD091100 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] A Kuwaiti military commission this morning left the country aboard a special military aircraft for the border regions between the two parts of Yemen to participate with the other Arab observation commission in supervising the cease-fire between the YAR and the PDRY. The commission is headed by Lt Col Muhammad as-Salih as-Sayif and includes four officers, eight warrant officers and members of the Kuwaiti Army. The commission was accompanied on the aircraft by Kuwait's ambassador to the YAR, Talat al-Ghusayn.

The head of the commission said he and his colleagues will be cooperating with the other Arab commissions in fulfilling their duties to spare Arab blood. He said he hopes the shooting between the two parts of the Yemen will end as soon as possible.

SAUDI ARABIA

JORDANIAN ARMY COMMANDER IN CHIEF VISITS

JN081457 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1340 GMT 8 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 8 March--Lt Gen Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian armed forces, arrived in Jidda on an official visit to Saudi Arabia. Riyadh radio said that the visit will last for 3 days but did not add further details.

CARTER'S MIDEAST VISIT VIEWED PESSIMISTICALLY

LD081456 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Hashim 'Abdu Hashim commentary]

[Text] The U.S. president today begins another round of efforts aimed at achieving peace in the Middle East region. There is no doubt that the decision of President Jimmy Carter to embark on such a visit has left many impressions on observers, chiefly that of the U.S. president's guarantee of reaching the desired peace agreement between Egypt and Israel. Otherwise he would not have taken such a step, which is full of risks.

What drives observers to their conviction is that Carter might expose his total political future to danger if he fails to achieve the peace which he has come to the region for. Subsequently, he will lose his position in the White House and will not continue for another term as president of the United States, besides which, he will enable the Soviet Union in particular to assert its creed that peace is not an American card that is played successfully only by the Americans.

However, despite all this, the question is: What kind of peace will this round of talks achieve? What is its nature? What is the share of all the parties concerned? And what can they do for the cause of a nation and the calamity of a whole people who have remained homeless for 30 years?

It is generally accepted in advance that the language of war and revenge is no longer the aim which the states of the region and its various entities are seeking. Moreover, it is not the practical means to impose the fait accompli or to restore rights, because wars have brought nothing to the entire region but destruction and left more sharp conflicts between the major powers at the expense of the people of the region and their just rights.

This does not mean that the Arab states are demanding peace--any peace and at any price. No; there is nothing that justifies reaching this conclusion after this long period of conflict, troubles and clashes. There is nothing that motivates one to celebrate a fragile peace that will not guarantee stability for the region and does not basically achieve legitimate rights which the world has supported, nor a peace which does not sympathize with the homeless Palestinian Arab people.

The kind of peace we want--and this is shared by all those countries of the world which cherish peace and desire stability--is a peace that will restore to the Palestinian people their full rights, that will allow them to set up their own state; that will recognize the Palestinian Liberation Organization [PLO] as the sole legitimate representative with the right to negotiate on their behalf and assume the responsibility of taking decisions on their behalf, which faces the future with all its conditions and circumstances, and that which restores to the Islamic nation its holy places and preserves for it its legitimate rights. There is no contradiction here between the efforts of the parties concerned for peace--supported in that by all the peoples and countries of the world--and between the fact that this peace be total and comprehensive. Time no longer allows further contemplation on any form of partial solutions or justifies the accomplishment of phased agreements.

The rights of the Palestinian people are matters of destiny. Moreover, the step-by-step policy cannot be adopted with regard to achieving the rights of the Arab people in general. This is because we believe that the sincere desire for peace implies that everyone should meet it when Israel shows genuine preparedness to abandon its arrogance and haughtiness and its defiance of the feelings of the Arabs and its violation of all rights. No one can comprehend how peace can be attained when the Cabinet of the Israeli enemy is blessing the programs of colonization and increasing the appropriation of budgets for these settlements. We do not know how the future of such peace will be when Israel is aiming to buy it with devastating thousands of tanks and hundreds of aircraft and scores of naval units. He who wants peace and seeks it through agreements and international charters thinks in a different way and acts in a manner that confirms his good intentions and does not harbour evil and aggression not to secure its safety, but to prepare for a sweeping round in the future. [sentence as heard] Such a climate would not achieve peace and does not call for optimism.

YEMEN--PDRY

PRIME MINISTER ANNOUNCES FULL UNITY DRIVE

LD081545 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD/EA

[Summary] Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad today addressed women production workers at a ceremony at the National Theater in Aden marking international women's day. He hailed the role played by Yemeni women in the struggle to liberate the country from colonialist domination and to rebuild the homeland.

"On the developments in the conflict between the two parts of the homeland, Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, member of the Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister, said that Democratic Yemen will remain most eager to see stability and security in the area and will continue its national efforts to achieve the unity of the Yemeni people on the basis of the Cairo agreement and the Tripoli statement. He stressed that Democratic Yemen will spare no effort in the drive to fulfil the desires and aspirations of the Yemeni people for unity. He said the Yemenis themselves can solve their problem and check the flagrant foreign interference in the affairs of their single homeland."

DNF FORCES CLAIM SAN'A' FORCES ATTACKED ARHAB TRIBE

LD081550 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD/EA

[Text] A military spokesman for the armed revolutionary peoples forces of the Democratic National Front [DNF] in the northern part of the homeland has issued the following statement:

Forces of the San'a' agent regime have tried to carry out an arbitrary military attack on the Arhab group of tribes. They also tried to assassinate the militant Muhsin 'Abu Nashtan, a member of the DNF command in the northern areas and official of the Arhab regional development committee. The brave Arhab tribes repulsed this attack with great heroism and valor and inflicted on the regime's forces losses in lives and equipment. The revolutionary peoples forces, led by the DNF, hail the heroic role of the Arhab tribes and stress that they will fight alongside all the masses of our people and their brave tribes against the San'a' agent clique. They appeal to our brave tribes in Al Salim, Dahm al-Hamra, Hamdan ibn Zayd, Khawlan, Dhu Husayn, Iyal Surayh, Wailah and Al-Amaligah and all the nationalist tribes in Hashid and Bakil to stand alongside our brave tribes in Arhab and all those struggling for the sovereignty of the homeland to achieve unity of the Yemeni people; and to exterminate the regime of corruption and agentry in San'a'.

KUWAITI PAPER SAYS CUBAN FORCE TRANSFERRED TO ADEN

LD081028 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0715 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Kuwait--According to Kuwaiti press reports today, Cuban soldiers and Soviet military experts have recently arrived in Aden. Southern Yemen had threatened to seek military support from Cuba and Ethiopia if it was subjected to any aggression.
AS-SIYASAH said that a Cuban force of 2,700 men and 150 Soviet military experts were transported from Ethiopia to Aden by air over the past 3 days. The paper attributed this report to unnamed security sources in the gulf states, adding that Kuwait was not among them.

AS-SIYASAH said that security sources did not mention whether the Ethiopia-Aden airlift had ended or whether human and military reinforcements were still being transported. The paper also quoted Arab diplomatic sources as saying that officials in Southern Yemen believe that their country might be the target of a big military operation in which the United States will take part.

It said that units of the American fleet which received orders last Tuesday from U.S. President Carter to sail from East Asia to the gulf region near the waters of the two Yemens might take part in this "operation."

Meanwhile, another Kuwaiti daily reported that the government of Democratic Yemen informed the Arab foreign ministers' conference held in Kuwait last week "that it will not hesitate to seek the help of military fighters and experts from Cuba or Ethiopia or from any country in the world if it was subjected to any attack."

AL-ANBA stated in its report, without attribution, that the foreign minister of Southern Yemen, Muhammad Salih Muti, "left no room for doubt about the seriousness of this threat or the determination of his country to take this step in the face of any danger threatening the present regime."

The paper said that this threat "left its impact on the conference and the discussions which took place behind the scenes and which resulted in the conviction of the need to avoid pushing Aden to the point of no return and the involvement of a foreign power as a principal party in its conflict with San'a'."

YEMEN--YAR

PRESIDENT SALIH RETURNS FROM SYRIA, IRAQ, JORDAN TOUR

JN081719 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Mar 79 JN

[Excerpt] Brother Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, arrived in San'a' at 1900 today after a 24-hour visit to Iraq, Syria and Jordan. The president was accorded a large reception at the San'a' airport.

SALIH CALLS FOR AREA SUMMIT TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS

JN091241 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0950 GMT 9 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 9 March--YAR President Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has called for a summit conference of the area's countries to discuss the possibility of reaching agreement on a strategy to insure the protection of the area's Arabism and independence.

In a statement published today in the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, the YAR president said he would also present this strategy to an overall Arab summit conference so that all the Arabs can shoulder their responsibilities for defending this sensitive area of the Arab homeland. He added that his country might seek the help of Arab forces to defend its independence against foreign intervention. He said: Should the size of foreign intervention intensify against us, we will seek the support and intervention of the Arab brothers so as to safeguard the Arabism of Yemen.

In his statement, Lt Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih accused the PDRY of causing the armed conflict between the two countries on 25 February. He said: This serves an international strategy aimed at diverting our country to an arena for a serious international struggle in order to divide our people.

CABINET HEARS REPORT FROM FOREIGN MINISTER

JN071504 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1455 GMT 7 Mar 79 JN

[Text] San'a', 7 March--The YAR Cabinet held a meeting today to discuss the report submitted by foreign minister 'Abdallah al-Asnaj on the resolutions adopted by the Arab League Council emergency meeting recently held in Kuwait.

AL-ASNAJ's report says that the Arab foreign ministers have agreed to send the members of the followup committee created by the Arab League Council's meeting to San'a' and that they will arrive there on Sunday. The report also says that the Arab observation forces' vanguards are expected to arrive in San'a' on Friday to supervise the borders between the two parts of Yemen.

OFFICIAL CONFERS WITH LIBYAN, IRAQI DIPLOMATS

JN081800 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Today brother Ahmad Haydar, Foreign Ministry under secretary, received the ambassador of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in San'a', with whom he discussed the latest developments in the region and bilateral relations.

The under secretary then received the Iraqi charge d'affaires in San'a', with whom he discussed the current situation on the border between the two parts of Yemen. He informed the Iraqi charge d'affaires of the real facts about the accusations levied by the Aden rulers against the YAR.

REPORTAGE ON PRESIDENT CARTER'S VISIT MAR 8-9

Carter Arrival, Speech

NC081500 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1200 GMT on 7 March links with the Voice of the Arabs and Sudan Corner to broadcast live the arrival of U.S. President Carter at Cairo airport. According to the announcer, the plane carrying President Carter has already landed. The sound of a gun salute is then heard in the background; the U.S. anthem is played at 1204 GMT, followed by the Egyptian anthem. The announcer notes that Presidents Carter and As-Sadat then inspect a guard of honor, after which children present flowers to both men and their wives. Other prominent figures at hand to welcome President Carter are Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil; People's Assembly Speaker Abu Talib; presidential assistants Sayyid Mar'i, Mamduh Salim and 'Abd al-Ghani al-Jamasi; ministers; the U.S. ambassador; religious leaders, and others. Describing the reception being accorded to President Carter, the announcer says that Cairo came out today to welcome President Carter as a leader of peace who is working assiduously for peace. The announcer then notes that Carter is shaking hands with his senior well-wishers.

Presidents as-Sadat and Carter and their wives then go to the VIP lounge. According to the announcer, the road from the airport to the Al-Qubbah Palace has been decorated with U.S. flags and thousands of Egyptian people have come to greet the august leader who is working for peace. After a short rest, both presidents leave the airport in an open car at 1221 GMT for the Al-Qubbah Palace.

Relaying from the mobile unit outside the airport, an announcer says that crowds have lined both sides of the road carrying placards and olive branches. The crowds are heard cheering both presidents. The announcer then notes that the placards read: The Construction Men Greet the Man of Peace. Welcome to the August Guest. The announcer says that Egyptian and American flags have been hoisted all along the road. Children, the announcer reports, carry photographs of both presidents and placards welcoming the guest of Egypt. Helicopters, the announcer says, are flying over the presidential motorcade.

Relaying from another point along the road, a new announcer praises the peace efforts of both presidents, saying that they proceed along the road surrounded by the hearts of those who love peace. The two presidents, he says, are paving the way for a just peace for all peoples of the world.

Relaying from yet another point, a third announcer says that the procession of peace continues along its road surrounded by the love of the crowds who have lined both sides of the road to greet the presidents. According to the announcer, folk groups are playing on both sides of the road expressing their joy at President Carter's visit. Helicopters, the announcer says continue to hover over the area from the airport to the Al-Qubbah Palace.

Relaying from Heliopolis, a fourth announcer describes the splendid welcome accorded by the crowds who line the streets and stand on balconies to greet Egypt's guest. The crowds are heard applauding and cheering President Carter. In Al-'Urubah Street, the sound of the crowds' cheering and applauding both presidents almost drowns out the announcer, who says that the crowds have thronged the street to welcome the guest. According to the announcer, both presidents are standing in their open car waving to the crowds.

Relaying from another point on Al-'Urubah Street, a fifth announcer praises the U.S. President's efforts to close the gap between Egypt and Israel in solving the Middle East problem, from which Egypt, its neighbors and all peoples have suffered. Citizens, he says, are carrying photographs of both presidents and placards welcoming President Carter. The crowds' cheers and applause at this place are almost deafening. The announcer says that the U.S. President is smiling as he waves to the crowds. He seems, the announcer adds, to be satisfied and happy with the crowds' reception.

Taking a turn at the microphone, another announcer describes another scene of the reception that is a replica of the others. Crowds are heard shouting: Welcome As-Sadat and President Carter. They also shout for the long life of both presidents.

The motorcade continues along its route, crossing Manshiyat al-Bakri and Al-Khalifah al-Ma'mun Street. A new announcer takes the microphone at the Al-Qubbah Bridge, near to the Al-Qubbah Republican Palace, where the crowds are also warmly cheering As-Sadat and his guest.

At 1318 GMT, the Presidents' car approaches the palace. Horsemen move along both sides of the car to the Al-Qubbah Palace garden, notes the announcer, who says that correspondents here are preparing to hear both presidents' speeches.

Another announcer then speaks from inside the Al-Qubbah Palace at 1323 GMT. He reports that the motorcade is expected at the palace soon. The motorcade arrives at the palace at 1326 GMT. Both presidents disembark from their car to the accompaniment of music greeting Carter. Both presidents and their wives then enter the palace building followed by Vice President Husni Mubarak and his wife. The photographers then follow to take pictures. According to the announcer, both presidents, after taking a short rest, will deliver their speeches. At 1338 GMT, both presidents appear on a balcony in the palace at 1338 GMT. As-Sadat begins speaking in English at 1339 GMT, ending his speech at 1343 GMT.

At 1344 GMT, President Carter begins a 7-minute speech. He says that hundreds of thousands of Egyptians lined the streets today to express their genuine desire for peace. Addressing As-Sadat, he says: We meet to resume together the sacred work of building peace. He also says: "I have come to the Middle East to advance the path of peace between Egypt and Israel." He adds that peace between these two nations would bring a real peace, a comprehensive peace, a peace that would reflect the legitimate needs of all those who have suffered so deeply in the last 30 years. He then praises As-Sadat's efforts for peace and his visit to Jerusalem.

In Camp David, President Carter says, President As-Sadat, Prime Minister Begin and I agreed on a framework for comprehensive peace and on the outlines of a treaty between Egypt and Israel, which remains the goal of the past and will continue today. "Our hope is to achieve an agreement which is honorable, just and which provides security for each of the negotiating parties. But above all, our purpose is to achieve a peace that will last." Carter adds that as relations among us grow stronger, we can all work more effectively to bring stability to the Middle East region as a whole. He then expresses his hope that "With God's help, we may remove the remaining obstacles to the conclusion of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel and continue the negotiations with greater determination on other issues in accordance with the Camp David agreements."

The live relay ends at 1351 GMT.

As-Sadat Speech

NC081413 Cairo Domestic Service in English 1339 GMT 8 Mar 79 NC

[Speech, in English, by President Anwar as-Sadat at Al-Qubbah Palace balcony in Cairo--live]

[Text] In the name of God [phrase said in Arabic], my dear friend and brother President Carter: On behalf of all 40 million Egyptians, I welcome you to the cradle of civilization. You are held here with the highest esteem as one of the greatest statesmen of our time. Your courage and wisdom are paralleled only by the strength of your commitments to morality and justice.

Never before has an American President been so firm in his devotion to the cause of world peace and the universal brotherhood of man. Never before has a statesman with your awesome responsibility devoted so much of his time and effort to the noble task of promoting peace and cooperation among nations.

This is a historic and courageous mission. On your departure yesterday you said that you were undertaking it with hope and sober realism. We share your hope and pray for the success of your endeavor.

You will find the Egyptian people firm in their dedication to a just and comprehensive peace in the area. We are determined to enable our Palestinian brothers to realize their national rights and regain their freedom.

In the days ahead we will be working together to make this cherished hope a living reality.

We want to build a viable structure for peace that is based on the rule of law and legitimacy.

The reception you were accorded today by our masses is a testimony of the affection they have for you and for every American. Let us hope to cement the bonds of friendship and cooperation between our nations. May God Almighty guide our steps and enlighten our way, and God willing we shall overcome.

As-Sadat, Carter Begin Talks

NC081907 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 8 Mar 79

[Text] The official talks between President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat and U.S. President Jimmy Carter began at At-Tahirah Palace at 1845 today. The talks were attended on the Egyptian side by Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak; Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil; Defense and War Production Minister Lt Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali; Director of the President's Office Hasan Kamil; Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali; and Egyptian Ambassador to the United States Dr Ashraf Ghurbal.

The talks were attended on the U.S. side by the U.S. President's adviser for national security affairs, Zbigniew Brzezinski; U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance; Secretary of Defense Harold Brown; U.S. Roving Ambassador in the Middle East Alfred Atherton; and U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Hermann Eilts.

End First Round Talks

NC082050 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2010 GMT 8 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 March--The first round of talks between Presidents Anwar as-Sadat and Jimmy Carter ended at 2055. This round lasted 2 hours and 10 minutes.

Later, President as-Sadat escorted President Carter to his car.

The talks began with a separate meeting between Presidents as-Sadat and Carter, which lasted for over an hour. They were later joined on the Egyptian side by Vice President Husni Mubarak, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil, and Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz, who arrived in Cairo at 1945 today. On the U.S. side, the talks were attended by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and the U.S. President's adviser for national security affairs, Zbigniew Brzezinski.

After seeing President Carter off, President as-Sadat was asked if he had any comment on the discussions. He said: Camp David means no statements [as received; MENA English at 2020 GMT rendered this as: "Camp David. No comment."].

The second round of talks between the two presidents will be held in Alexandria tomorrow afternoon.

Second Round Talks Announced

NC081924 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1915 GMT 8 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 March--The second session of talks between President Anwar as-Sadat and President Jimmy Carter will begin at Ra's at-Tin Palace in Alexandria tomorrow afternoon. Presidents as-Sadat and Carter are expected to exchange speeches during the official dinner banquet which President as-Sadat will give in President Carter's honor at Ra's at-Tin Palace tomorrow evening.

As-Sadat, Carter Leave for Alexandria

NC090812 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 9 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Presidents Anwar as-Sadat and Jimmy Carter left the Al-Qubbah railway station at 0930 today on their way to Alexandria on a 1-day visit. President Anwar as-Sadat and his wife arrived at the Al-Qubbah Palace at 0915 today. President as-Sadat spent some time with President Carter. Afterward, both presidents and their wives walked from the palace to the railroad station, where they boarded the train, accompanied by members of the U.S. and Egyptian delegations.

Live Relay of Trip

NC090850 [Editorial Report NC] Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 0825 GMT on 9 March links up with Cairo Voice of the Arabs and other Cairo radio transmitters to broadcast live the train trip of Presidents Carter and As-Sadat from Cairo to Alexandria.

At 0827 GMT, an announcer begins describing the crowds that have gathered at the Banha railway station waiting for the train's arrival. The announcer reports that helicopters are flying over the station signalling that the train is about to arrive in Banha. Crowds begin shouting slogans hailing the heroes of peace, As-Sadat and Carter. Crowds are heard shouting: "With soul, with blood, we redeem you As-Sadat." At 0830 GMT, the train arrives at the Banha station. The announcer says that both presidents are waving to the people. The train does not stop at the Banha station but slows down and then resumes its journey. The live relay ends at 0841 GMT, and the announcer promises that more live relays will be broadcast as the train approaches other stations on its way to Alexandria.

[Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 0928 GMT resumes its live coverage of the train trip of Presidents Carter and As-Sadat from the Tanta railroad station. The announcer says the people of Tanta are gathering at the station to salute the leaders and to express appreciation to the great guest President Carter for the tremendous role he played in establishing peace. The train passes through the Tanta station at 0933 GMT, and the live relay ends at 0936. The announcer again advises that more live relays will be broadcast when the train approaches other stations.

Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1052 GMT resumes its live coverage of the train trip of Presidents Carter and As-Sadat from the Kafr ad-Dawwar railroad station. The announcer reads some of the placards displayed at the station such as "We Are Proud of President Carter, the Peace Maker," and another one in English reading "Peace for the Land of Peace." The train slowly passes through the station at 1108 GMT. The announcer says both presidents and their wives are waving to the crowds who are packing the station and following the train in its slow march.

The live relay ends at 1115 GMT.

Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic at 1127 GMT resumes its live coverage of the train trip of Presidents Carter and As-Sadat from the Sidi Jabir railroad station in Alexandria. The announcer notes the arrival of the train at the station at 1135 GMT. Presidents Carter and As-Sadat disembark from the train at 1136. Children then offer bouquets of flowers to both presidents and their wives. The announcer says that President Carter is shaking hands with his well-wishers and that both presidents are leaving for the resthouse at the station. According to the announcer, the photographers are taking pictures of both men.

The Governor of Alexandria Murad Hilmi then offers gifts to President Carter. At 1142 GMT, both presidents get into an open car and leave the station while doves and balloons are released in the sky.

At 1143 GMT, another announcer speaks from a mobile unit outside the station. He says thousands of people from Alexandria are lining the streets to welcome both presidents. He says Alexandria wishes to express its appreciation to President Carter for his peace efforts. He notes that thousands of placards are decorating the streets, all expressing hope that peace will prevail in the Middle East. He further comments that the people of Alexandria wish to affirm their thanks to President Carter for his constructive efforts for establishing peace.

Another announcer takes the microphone at 1147 GMT. He expresses hope that honorable peace will prevail in the Middle East.

He says that he can see both men waving to the crowds, who are heard cheering and applauding both presidents. The announcer describes President Carter as freedom's representative in the world and President as-Sadat as freedom's representative in the Middle East. He says both men have devoted themselves to establishing the foundations of peace in the Middle East and in the world.

At 1158 GMT, the announcer reports that the motorcade is passing through the Corniche Road facing the sea. According to the announcer, military helicopters are flying over the motorcade. Another announcer takes the microphone at 1215 GMT. He says that the flags of the United States and Egypt are decorating the Corniche Road. Crowds are heard cheering and applauding the presidents. At 1217 GMT, the motorcade leaves the Corniche Road and takes the road to the Ra's at-Tin Palace. At 1223 GMT, the motorcade arrives at the Ra's at-Tin Palace. Trumpets are sounded saluting both men.

At 1224 GMT, another announcer takes the microphone and speaks from the interior courtyard of the Ra's at-Tin Palace. He reports that Presidents Carter and As-Sadat enter the palace at 1226 GMT, surrounded by photographers and press correspondents.

The live relay ends at 1230 GMT. No speeches were made by either President as-Sadat or President Carter.

As-Sadat: Progress Achieved

NC091346 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1335 GMT 9 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 9 March--President Anwar as-Sadat has said that his discussions with President Carter have achieved progress and that the time has come for us to say that the signing of the agreement is not far away. President as-Sadat said that he has exerted and will continue to exert his utmost, but that without President Carter's intensive efforts and the support of the American people and congress to him, we would not have reached this.

President as-Sadat said we must overcome the barrier of mistrust. Unfortunately there are some obstacles, but these are not from the Egyptian side.

President as-Sadat and President Carter were making statements during their train trip from Cairo to Alexandria today.

President as-Sadat said: I do not believe that there are obstacles which prevent the reaching of an agreement on the basic issues. I also believe that the obstacles are one word here and one word there. To a question about whether President as-Sadat is prepared now, and through the discussions he has held with President Carter, to sign the agreement now, President as-Sadat said: I am prepared to sign the agreement. Answering a question about what Egypt and Israel should do so that the agreement will be signed, President as-Sadat said: Speaking for myself, I am prepared to sign the agreement. However, the matter depends on the Israeli side.

FURTHER REPORT ON KHALIL'S PRESS CONFERENCE OF 8 MAR

NC081400 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1226 GMT 8 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 March--At his 8 March press conference following the Cabinet session, Prime Minister Khalil was asked about the decisions of today's Cabinet meeting. The prime minister said: I gave the Cabinet a full picture of the previous negotiations at Camp David and the recent proposals.

We studied these proposals last night and prepared our counterproposals. There will be few amendments. I asked that Cyrus Vance meet me as soon as he arrives in Cairo. I think that we shall hold a meeting with the U.S. side to discuss the situation as soon as they arrive.

Asked whether this had any connection with the outcome of the negotiations on a settlement of the Palestinian problem which lasted 12 months, Dr Khalil said: I will not explain these proposals now, because they are still the subject of negotiations, as I said, and are not considered final U.S. proposals. The proposals submitted to us are subject to negotiations and can be amended according to our thoughts and the second agreement concluded in the Camp David talks.

Asked whether Egypt is still insisting on a timetable for Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank, Dr Khalil said: It is possible to say that Egypt insists on this. You will find that the Camp David agreement for a peaceful settlement in the Middle East, particularly paragraph 3 of Article V, provides for the need for a timetable to implement these commitments. Therefore, the request for a timetable for implementation of these commitments is not an invention by Egypt. On the contrary--it was mentioned in paragraph 3 of Article V of the Camp David agreement.

The second point is the 5-year transition period, which starts with the beginning of self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza. Therefore, we have at least a target date to begin the 5-year period. This is not a new Egyptian position; it is a basic position on which agreement was reached at Camp David. Therefore, we see no justification for Israel's refusal to accept this.

Asked whether this was contained in the new U.S. proposals, the prime minister refused to give any details.

Dr Khalil was asked about Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan's recent statements in Israel that there are five outstanding points. He said that he read Dayan's statements, and that we do not base our actions on his statements at all.

Asked whether there are U.S. proposals providing for U.S. supervision of military bases in the Sinai, Dr Khalil replied in the negative. He said: Not at all. I affirm that no discussion whatsoever has taken place regarding U.S. bases. Egypt does not accept U.S. bases or U.S. troops in the Sinai or at any other place in Egypt. We will not undertake the role of policeman in the Middle East. It is absolutely wrong to refer to Egypt's position in this manner.

Asked whether the subject of U.S. supervision of military bases in the Sinai was discussed during Brown's visit to Egypt, Dr Khalil denied that. He said that this had never been a subject of discussion. They know our position on this matter, and we absolutely reject the subject. We must depend on ourselves. The United States will be a source for weapons just like Western Europe or any other state, but without discrimination or treaty between us and the United States. We will not enter into new alliances or anything like that.

Asked whether the Egyptian list of military equipment is expected to be approved [by the United States], the prime minister said: "It is the subject of negotiation, and I believe that it will be considered, but to what extent, I do not know."

Asked whether President Carter's visit to Egypt is a form of pressure on Egypt to abandon some of its basic positions, the prime minister said: I assert that President Carter has never exerted any pressure on Egypt. I say it very clearly that the U.S. side has never exerted any pressure on Egypt, and we do not expect any pressure from the U.S. side. The only thing that really happened was that they present negotiable material, and we negotiate freely with the Israelis and the Americans and then reach agreement. Each side states its viewpoint, which is based on logic, the existing situation, and the Camp David agreement. No U.S. pressure has ever been exerted.

He added: President Carter is trying to find a solution, and his efforts must not be interpreted as exercising pressure on us.

Asked whether the Cabinet has prepared the necessary amendments to the new U.S. proposals, the prime minister said: The Cabinet has not intervened in the amendments because the Cabinet has empowered the Egyptian negotiator to negotiate and to make amendments. We prepare several formulas and then discuss them. The Egyptian negotiator acts on the basis of these negotiations.

CAIRO PAPERS COMMENT ON PRESIDENT CARTER'S VISIT

NC090935 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 9 Mar 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial entitled "Peace Is Imminent," AL-AHRAM says that the Egyptian people welcome President Carter as a harbinger of peace. The Egyptian people are now carrying the branches of peace whereas previously they carried arms for its sake, on 6 October 1973. This peace is not the hope of only the Egyptian people but also of the people of Israel, of all other peoples of the region, indeed the hope of all free and sincere peoples of the world.

Since President as-Sadat undertook his bold initiative, which changed the face of the struggle, there have been times when peace seemed remote because of the problems that surfaced along the road. Egypt could have despaired of its peaceful battle, as some had wanted or imagined. However--out of a deep sense of responsibility toward the present and coming generations, toward the happiness of its people and all the peoples of the area, and toward the prosperity of its sons and of all those whose future lies here in this area--Egypt neither despaired of its battle nor laid down arms, but continued its struggle with manly courage. Even more important is that it has neither changed goals nor principles.

Concluding its editorial, AL-AHRAM say that peace seems imminent now thanks to the strenuous efforts to achieve it, thanks to those who have worked to achieve it, such as U.S. President Carter, and thanks to those who have prayed to God asking him for this peace.

In an article in AL-AKHBAR, Musa Sabri explains that the Egyptian people have welcomed, from the bottom of their hearts, the arrival of U.S. President Jimmy Carter. Nevertheless, the Egyptian people find it completely logical to demand that all necessary guarantees be made to insure that the edifice of peace now being built, will last. Moreover, in view of the Israeli leaders' prevarications and maneuvers, there should be clear guarantees that there is no room for tampering with peace now or in the future.

The writer begins his article by asserting that President Carter's acceptance or his current mission and his arrival in the Middle East is a stand which we fully appreciate. The international newspapers have described this sudden visit as a new, bold initiative for peace following the Egyptian initiative and the Camp David initiative; this is a correct description.

The Egyptian people's embrace of the U.S. President with warm feelings of welcome and hospitality is to tell President Carter clearly and genuinely that they fully trust him and his intentions toward peace, that they are a people who really want this peace and do not play with the word peace, and that they do not want peace at the expense of Arab rights. This is because a just and permanent peace restores and protects these rights and does not squander them. This is also because the Palestinian people's cause is the core of the problem.

The writer says: We know that President Carter placed the Middle East problem at the top of his list of priorities when he took office as President--at a time when some pens maintained that this problem would be last on the list. We know that Carter is the first U.S. President to speak about the rights of the Palestinian people, including their need for a national homeland; that Carter has officially declared on numerous occasions that the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied territories is illegal; that Carter is the first U.S. President who devoted two full weeks at Camp David to finding a way to establish peace.

We know all this but at the same time we know that Israel has not yet risen to the level of responsibility for peace and has not yet renounced its archaic concepts, which make it imagine that it can set the entire world on fire rather than sacrifice its ambitions. Israel is still using the Zionist octopus in the United States, in Europe and in the Soviet Union to obstruct all steps toward peace.

The writer expresses the conviction that even if Israel appears to temporarily renounce its intransigent arrogant stands--how sincere this is will become clear in the near future--as far as we are concerned, and for the sake of the future, we need new guarantees that will protect the cause of peace from any prevarications and maneuvers that would seek to destroy all that has been built with patient and tenacious efforts.

This is what we want to tell President Carter now. Perhaps we do not need to tell him for he has felt the bitter experiment himself; he took part in drafting every word in the Camp David agreements, and in all the talks held after Camp David.

President Carter knows for certain who keeps his word and who doesn't, who wants peace and who wants to murder it. We cannot ignore such things while we are now facing a decisive stage in the peace issue. The struggle to preserve peace will be more difficult than peace itself. We cannot build peace while our foe harbors certain things while he signs and agrees on something else. He knows how he will renounce his signature and evade something that he has agreed on. This is an important and serious matter we must take into account. We must protect the issue of peace with all possible guarantees.

Concluding his article, the chief editor of AL-AKHBAR says: We welcome President Carter and respect the tremendous efforts he is making for peace. However, we also want President Carter to see to it that the foe will adhere to all the guarantees that will protect peace against any attempt to tamper with it.

MUSA SABRI CLAIMS EGYPTIAN, U.S. POSITIONS 'IDENTICAL'

LD090054 London ITV Domestic Television Service in English 2030 GMT 8 Mar 79

[Interview with Musa Sabri, chief editor of AL-AKHBAR, conducted by Peter Williams in Cairo; date not specified--recorded]

[Text] [Williams] Do you believe that President Carter will be pressing President as-Sadat for more concessions?

[Sabri] No, I do not think so, because the U.S. and the Egyptian positions are identical.

[Question] If it was impossible to sign the agreement 6 months ago--even last week--how can you be optimistic today that the agreement will be signed?

[Answer] You see, I am optimistic because I feel from my sources that our point of view is that the proposals of Mr Carter are objective. [sentence as heard]

[Question] But if it was impossible to sign the agreement 6 months ago, and however objective the U.S. proposals were, how is it going to be possible to sign the agreement now unless some further concessions have been made?

[Answer] I think Mr Begin understood very well his shape. [sentence as heard]

AL-JUMHURIYAH SPEAKS OF INSISTENCE ON 'EGYPTIAN PEACE'

NC090823 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0635 GMT 9 Mar 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] Cairo, 9 March--In its editorial, AL-JUMHURIYAH says that the unusual reception accorded President Carter by the Egyptian masses was a magnificent popular demonstration expressing a just demand, that is, insistence on an "Egyptian peace" that guarantees security and stability in this important region in the world.

The paper points out that the Egyptian peace on which the masses demonstrated their insistence as they welcomed President Carter yesterday is a just and lasting one that can only be achieved through the liberation of the occupied territories and the fulfillment of the Palestinian people's rights.

AL-JUMHURIYAH concludes: Our people's insistence on these two demands are an expression of their deep desire for peace. Without these two requirements lasting peace will not be achieved, and there would only be a temporary truce, which the Egyptian people no longer accept. They want and accept a just, lasting and comprehensive peace.

FORMATION OF NEW NASIRITE PARTY REPORTED

LD081727 London 23 JULY in Arabic 24 Feb-4 Mar 79 p 15 LD

[Unattributed report: "'Abd an-Nasir Party Is Formed at Socialist Vanguards Conference"]

[Text] The second conference of the Nasirite Party, the "socialist vanguards" [tal'iat al-ishtirakiyyin], was held some place last month. The conference was attended by scores of Egyptian politicians residing in Egypt and abroad, most of whom played prominent political roles during the era of the late leader Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir.

This was considered as the second conference of the party. The first conference was held during the late leader's life in 1964 during the formation of the vanguard organization of the Arab Socialist Union [ASU].

The conference meetings resulted in the election of a five-man committee that will assume the party leadership temporarily, until the third party conference, scheduled for the second half of the current year, is held.

The five-man committee includes an official in charge of liaison, an official for education, a political official, an information official and a military official.

It is worth noting that the five-man committee includes prominent Egyptian military personnel who achieved brilliant victories in Egypt's contemporary history. It also includes some civilians who have great popularity among the Egyptian masses.

This Nasirite Party, whose formation was announced recently, has stressed the need for entrenching democracy and seeking to establish a new regime that would permit various factions to form their own parties. This party is different from 'Abd an-Nasir's organization, but its method of political action is guided by all the revolutionary covenants of the late leader and its principles are socialism and Arab unity. The only difference that distinguishes this party from that which existed during Nasir's time is its emphasis on the need for establishing a sound democratic life and allowing all factions and classes to form their own parties.

The third conference is scheduled to be held toward the end of the year in order to endorse the final party program and elect a central committee, a general secretariat, and a higher executive committee. The party has immediately started contacting other Egyptian political opposition parties preparatory to conducting a dialog on the basis and principles of Egyptian political action in the coming stage with the aim of setting up a political front.

YAR PRESIDENT SALIH VISITS BAGHDAD, MAKES STATEMENT

JN081659 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1648 GMT 8 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 8 March--YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has praised Iraq's efforts to effect a cease-fire between the forces of the two parts of Yemen and to secure their withdrawal to their original positions. This came in a press statement issued today on the occasion of the short fraternal working visit that the YAR president made to Iraq at an early hour this morning. During the visit, President Salih had talks with Revolution Commmand Council Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn, who met him at the airport.

President Salih expressed the thanks of the YAR Government and people to the Government of the Iraqi Republic for the efforts it made, through the Arab mediation committee composed of Iraq, Syria and Jordan, to effect a cease-fire, secure the withdrawal of the two countries' forces to their borders, and reach the 1 March 1979 agreement.

President Salih affirmed the YAR Government's eagerness to deny opportunity for foreign intervention, given the present conditions between the two Yemens, and to seek to establish normal fraternal relations between the two fraternal countries.

ATH-THAWRAH DENOUNCES PRESIDENT CARTER'S MIDEAST VISIT

JN090909 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 9 Mar 79 JN

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 9 March--The Iraqi papers today condemn President Carter's visit to the area and its impact on the strategic interests of the Arab nation.

Discussing the serious outcome of this visit, the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH says that the United States, in order to regain its balance in the area and restore confidence in its leadership, policy and administration, has pursued various overt and covert methods, hints at use of military force and a demonstration of its fleets and aircraft squadrons.

The paper says U.S. attempts to achieve the As-Sadat-Zionist peace treaty and to implement the treasonous Camp David agreements enjoy top priority in U.S. policy. ATH-THAWRAH asserts that matters will remain the same whether the Egyptian ruler approves or disapproves the new proposals. The imperialist-Zionist plot will continue against the Arab nation's objectives and pan-Arab aspirations.

The central paper of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party calls on the Arab masses to escalate their struggle and resistance to the new U.S.-As-Sadat-Zionist steps. It calls on these masses to deter every tendency toward reconciliation with the Zionist enemy and opening the doors to U.S. influence in the area. The paper urges the Arab countries to immediately implement the Baghdad summit resolutions and to preserve the spirit of Arab collectiveness.

Baghdad VOP Comment

JN082023 Baghdad Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Carter's arrival in the Arab region is not a transient matter nor is it an ordinary visit. Carter represents the ugliest form of imperialism, with all its monopolies, exploitation and oppression of peoples. This is best demonstrated by the fact that warships and aircraft carriers are accompanying him during his visit.

Therefore, Carter enters the area as a conqueror with all that the word conquest means in this age--the age of the liberation of peoples. Perhaps all agree that the imperialist conquest led by Carter has a number of tasks, foremost of which is the task of putting an end to the Palestinian presence, annihilating its armed revolution, and getting rid of all that the world revolution stands for in thought and action.

It has become clear to even the simplest citizen that Carter, with his warships and warplanes, is leading one of the harshest and most complex battles waged by U.S. imperialism during the past 10 years. The capitulationist settlement deal with the Egyptian regime is not the difficult part of Carter's present task; it is one of the easiest deals because the Egyptian regime's actions are fully guaranteed in the U.S. game. Dealing with imperialism's defeat in Iran and the loss of its strongest arm--the shah's regime--is neither the first nor second task among Carter's present tasks. This is because the United States does not play with lost cards such as the Iranian card, which the masses of the Iranian people have taken by force from the hands of the United States and Western monopolies.

One of the most complex matters in imperialist strategy is the Palestinian revolutionary presence in Lebanon and inside Palestine. This is a terrible gap in the wall of imperialist planning that must be eliminated. All other tasks could easily be surmounted. Even the forging of a military alliance with the Zionist entity and the Egyptian regime does not require a visit by Carter or an imperialist conquest of this size.

The Egyptian regime, in the words of its president, Anwar as-Sadat, has been eagerly begging Washington, since the shah's fall, to consider it as one of the pillars of the new pact. Therefore, the Palestinian revolution--this mighty force in the Arab homeland that terrifies all the U.S. agents in the area--is the present target. How, brothers, have we prepared to protect the revolution? And what has been prepared by the other nationalist forces, who will be the next target after the Palestinian revolution?

Certainly we do not deny the role of the anti-imperialist forces, for they, too, are aware of the gravity of the imperialist conquest led by Carter. But it is our right to call on these forces to join the Palestinian revolutionary forces within the framework of common action and stand as a unified front in the face of the imperialist challenge. Will this happen?

INFORMATION MINISTER OUTLINES POLICY TO MEXICAN DELEGATION

JN071425 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1304 GMT 7 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 7 March--Today Information Minister Sa'd Qasim Hammudi received the Mexican parliamentary delegation headed by Victor Manzanilla Schaefer, official in charge of Foreign Relations in the ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party. Mr Hammudi welcomed the delegation, affirming that the visit will contribute to promoting cooperative Iraqi-Mexican relations.

The information minister briefed the guest on Iraqi's foreign policy, which is based on nonalinement, nonintervention in other countries' domestic affairs, support for peace and justice, support for the struggle against all forms of colonialist hegemony and racism, and rejection of the continued occupation of Arab territories with the support of U.S. imperialism.

The information minister pointed out that a just peace cannot be brought about in the Arab area without the enemy's withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the Palestinian people's rights.

The Mexican delegation leader expressed his happiness at visiting Iraq and said: We have watched Iraq's political, economic and social developments, as well as its exploitation of its natural wealth for its citizens' progress and prosperity.

The meeting was attended by the Mexican ambassador in Baghdad.

COMMUNIST PAPER COMPLAINS OF MEASURES AGAINST PRESS

LD071543 Baghdad TARIQ ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 22 Feb 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "On the Iraqi Journalists' Conference"]

[Text] Iraqi journalists are scheduled to hold a conference tomorrow to discuss union affairs and journalists' working conditions and also to elect a new council.

This is an occasion to recall the important role the union has been able to play and the achievements it has accomplished in many fields while anxiously preserving the progressive character of Iraqi journalists in an atmosphere of national coalition. It gratified all Iraqi journalists to know that their organization was among the first to achieve such a coalition by which they have set an example of close and fruitful relations between all those who engaged in the press industry with their various nationalist affiliations.

It is natural that this situation should be reflected not only in what the union has achieved in the internal field but also in its prestige in the Arab and international fields. This progressive organization is worthy of the honorable history of the Iraqi journalists' struggle and the great sacrifices made under oppressive regimes, and it has inherited all the nationalist traditions which progressive Iraqi journalists have evolved.

All Iraqi journalists, including communist journalists, have been anxious to adhere to such traditions and to see that there is mutual care by all concerned to preserve them, and particularly to preserve the coalition because it is an important achievement that should not be abandoned.

Therefore it is only logical for all those who are sincere, now that the new conference is being held, to ask what has caused the national coalition to be ignored and abandoned. It has been observed that the abandonment of the coalition has come after a series of measures prejudicial to the press atmosphere. A number of progressive and communist journalists have been subjected to harassment and banned from traveling. A considerable number have been transferred from their press establishments to establishments that have nothing to do with the press.

In conclusion it would be useful to point out what our TARIQ ASH-SHA'B press establishment has suffered and is still suffering in its editing, printing and distribution sectors--as we have already mentioned in previous editions of this paper. We sincerely hope that this matter will be dealt with in a manner serving the Iraqi press, consistent with its traditions, and consequently serving the objectives of our people and their nationalist forces.

YAR PRESIDENT MEETS WITH KING HUSAYN, DEPARTS

JN081647 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Mar 79 JN

[Text] At the royal suite in Amman airport this afternoon, His Majesty King Husayn met with YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. During the meeting they discussed developments in the border situation between the two Yemens and ways of sparing Arab bloodshed, given their desire to preserve the joint Arab interest and to restore the spirit of fraternity and cooperation to their bilateral relations. His Majesty King Husayn reemphasized Jordan's eagerness to achieve security and stability on the Yemeni borders and to exert all possible efforts to effect reconciliation among the sons of the two fraternal Yemens.

President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih arrived in Amman at noon today. He was met by His Majesty King Husayn, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the prime minister, the chief of the Hashemite Royal Court, the minister of the Royal Court, several ministers, high-ranking state officials, and the YAR charge d'affaires in Amman. The YAR president was accompanied by an official delegation consisting of Foreign Minister 'Abdallah al-Asnaj, Information and Culture Minister Muhammad Salim Basindwa, Development Minister 'Ali ath-Thawr, and several civilian and military officials.

In a statement to the Jordanian information media upon his arrival in Amman, President Salih expressed his happiness at visiting Jordan and meeting with His Majesty King Husayn. He also expressed his thanks and that of the sons of the Yemeni people to His Majesty King Husayn for his efforts and endeavors to spare Yemeni blood. He said that he and King Husayn would discuss the latest developments in the situation between the two parts of Yemen, as well as domestic and pan-Arab issues of joint interest. He emphasized that his country is very eager to consolidate the ties of cooperation and fraternity linking it with Jordan in particular and with the Arab countries in general. YAR President Salih left Amman at the end of his talks with His Majesty King Husayn.

KING HUSAYN GRADUATES JORDANIAN-TRAINED PILOTS

JN071935 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 7 Mar 79 JN

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn, supreme commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and Her Majesty Queen Nur today visited the Royal Jordanian Air Force Command. His majesty the supreme commander bestowed flying wings on a new group of graduating pilots trained in Jordan.

HUSAYN RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF BANGLADESH, UK AMBASSADORS

JN071415 Amman JNA in Arabic 1505 GMT 6 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 6 March--His Majesty King Husayn stressed Jordan's close interest in further consolidating joint cooperation and bilateral relations with Bangladesh and the United Kingdom. This came during an audience in Amman today in which his majesty received the credentials of the two countries' ambassadors accredited to the royal court.

HUSAYN RECEIVES LETTER FROM PRESIDENT CARTER

JN081923 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Mar 79 JN

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received a letter today from U.S. President Jimmy Carter dealing with the developments in the area and the U.S. position.

HUSAYN CABLES GOOD WISHES TO SYRIA'S AL-ASAD

JN081450 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Mar 79 JN

[Text of cable of good wishes sent by Jordan's King Husayn to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on 16th anniversary of Syrian 8 March revolution]

[Text] I am pleased to send to your excellency and your great people, in my name and on behalf of the people of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, my warmest and heartfelt congratulations on the occasion of the 16th anniversary of the 8 March revolution. We ask God to help us all and lead us for the good of our people and of the Arab nation.

AMMAN REPORTS JEWS' FORCEFUL ENTRY INTO JERUSALEM MOSQUE

JN081826 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Reports from the occupied Arab territories say that groups of Israelis on Tuesday, 6 March forced their way into Al-Aqsa mosque. The reports added that the same groups forced their way into the Awqaf department in Jerusalem and burned some files and furniture at the department. The reports further added that the same groups assaulted a number of Arab citizens who attempted to prevent the groups from burning the department's contents.

The Higher Islamic Council in Jerusalem has announced that those who attacked the Al-Aqsa mosque are from the extremist Me'ir Hakana and that the attackers burned a number of religious books, including copies of the Holy Koran.

PLO OFFICIAL ARRIVES TO PREPARE FOR 'ARAFAT VISIT

JN090845 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 9 Mar p 1 79 JN

[Text] Brig Gen 'Abd ar-Razzaq al-Yahya, director general of the PLO Political Department, arrived in Amman from Damascus yesterday on a visit of several days to Jordan.

AD-DUSTUR has learned that Brigadier General al-Yahya will meet with several Jordanian officials to discuss the arrangements pertaining to the invitation the Jordanian Government has extended to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat. He will also discuss the date of convocation of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee which is entrusted with discussing support for the steadfastness of the Arab citizens in the occupied land.

Mr 'Arafat's visit to Jordan might be preceded by one or two meetings between joint Jordanian-Palestinian committees.

AMMAN DAILIES COMMENT ON CARTER'S MIDEAST TOUR

JN090738 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 9 Mar 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Resurrection of Cleopatra's Festivals," AD-DUSTUR writes the following comment: The beginning of the signing of the treaty represents the beginning of the election campaign which will make Carter the commander of the knights in the eyes of Jewish voters. This beginning, however, will never be the beginning of an overall peace in the area, because what kind of peace is it whose beginning is a unilateral treaty isolating Egypt from the Arab fold and entrenching the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian land?

Reminding President Carter of his acrimonious statements following his election in which he stressed the need for establishing a Palestinian entity and homeland is not useful now, because we know that the situation in America changes with the approach of elections. However, reminding President as-Sadat of his pledges undertaken to the Arab nation is something that can be done.

In conclusion, what many fear is that the two presidents might take the area to the unknown or toward a serious setback which could be the beginning of raging trends and of the end of the long stability U.S. interests have been enjoying in the area.

In its editorial entitled "Rescuing the Arabs Despite Themselves" AR-RA'Y writes: If the U.S. administration has decided to rescue Israel despite itself on the advice of former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State George Ball, President as-Sadat also seems determined to rescue the Arabs and the Palestinians despite themselves, with big differences in intentions, motives and objectives.

The problem facing the dual rescue operation is that Washington seeks to rescue a strong Israel within the limits of fait accompli, whereas As-Sadat is seeking to rescue the Arabs and the Palestinians by means of giving up their land and rights.

The paper adds: The speeches which were exchanged by the two presidents in Cairo yesterday include easy words about an overall agreement in the area, the restoration of the Palestinian rights and freedom, and about the setting up of a peace edifice based on the principles of legality and justice. This edifice about which President as-Sadat spoke with passion cannot be set up unless President Carter's mission in Cairo succeeds, because this success, as Begin said yesterday, will be a success for Israel.

What is important according to the Egyptian president is that the new U.S. proposals are extremely positive but need certain modifications. However, Begin said that he will reject these modifications in part and parcel. What is required is to bring about the success of President Carter's mission by approving the new proposals which were approved by Begin's government during this week; otherwise, the mission will fail and President Carter will not be reelected and President as-Sadat will resign.

In conclusion, the paper says: All these considerations are available to those who will adopt the crucial decision in Cairo by accepting or modifying the U S. proposals. The question which is being posed urgently is "what is the position of the Baghdad summit countries toward what is taking place in the Middle East?"

INDUSTRY, COMMERCE MINISTER RETURNS FROM ABU DHABI

JN081750 Amman JNA in Arabic 1520 GMT 8 Mar 79 JN

[Excerpts] Amman, 8 March--Minister of Industry and Commerce Dr Najm ad-Din ad-Dajani returned to Amman from Abu Dhabi today after participating in the meetings of the first Arab energy ministers' conference held there last Thursday.

Dr ad-Dajani said that the conference, which lasted for 1 week, approved a recommendation submitted by the Jordanian delegation on forming a joint Arab energy committee to work within OAPEC and the Arab economic council. The committee will include representatives of several Arab countries not represented in OAPEC.

Dr ad-Dajani added that the conference also discussed the question of the impact of international developments on the Arab energy position, the question of the oil-producing and oil-consuming Arab countries' needs over the next 20 years and the preparation of energy budgets in the Arab world both now and in future. Dr ad-Dajani said that Jordan submitted a detailed working paper dealing with the position of energy in Jordan, Jordan's relations with the Arab countries, and the research and studies that Jordan is undertaking to develop alternate sources of energy.

UN SECURITY COUNCIL TO DISCUSS ISRAELI ACTIONS

JN082112 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 8 Mar 79 JN

[Text] An authoritative source at the Foreign Ministry has told the JNA correspondent that the Foreign Ministry received news from the Jordanian permanent UN delegate that the UN Security Council has decided to hold a session tomorrow, Friday, to discuss the question of the Israeli occupation authorities' construction of settlements in the occupied West Bank and the other occupied Arab areas.

The source explained that the Jordanian Government had submitted a request to the Security Council to discuss this question. It will be recalled that Jordan is following with extreme concern the actions of the Israeli occupation authorities' action in the occupied Arab areas, there aim being to seize lands and water sources in order to obliterate the Arab presence there. The Jordanian Government has also explained Jordan's constant stand on this issue to the fraternal countries' governments.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES ENDORSE DEFENSE BILL

NC081429 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 8 Mar 79 NC

[Excerpt] The two committees of administration and justice and of national defense have approved the national defense bill. This approval was given at a session that was held under Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad and attended by Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss and National Defense Minister and Army Commander Gen Victor Khuri. The approval includes Article V of the bill.

The conferees endorsed this article by consensus in accordance with a proposal submitted by Deputy Mikhayil ad-Dahir. The article reads: The army will be placed at the disposal of the president of the republic, who exercises his powers in accordance with the provisions stipulated in the constitution and the laws in force.

GOVERNOR OF SOUTH, UNIFIL OFFICERS MEET

NC081530 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Mar 79 NC

[Text] It is reported from the south that a meeting was held today at the governor's house. The conferees were UNIFIL Commander General Erskine, General Erskine's top aides and Governor Halim Fayyad. They discussed ways to strengthen the relations between UNIFIL and the Lebanese administrations and organs.

Governor Fayyad said: Meetings like this are being held within the context of the attempts being made to implement UN Security Council Resolution 444.

General Erskine said: The UNIFIL course of action is clear; namely, not to withdraw from any position before insuring the arrival of a replacement force. The French forces will not withdraw until all the Netherlands forces have arrived.

He added: UNIFIL considers it to be its mission to remain in these positions and protect the citizens. UNIFIL will allow no one to occupy its positions. To another question, he said: Discusions are still underway on the means to guarantee the Lebanese Army's deployment in the area, particularly concerning the road which the Lebanese Army will use to arrive in the south. We hope that positions on this subject will crystallize next week.

PROTESTS TO UN SECRETARY GENERAL PRESENTED

NC082025 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Mar 79 NC

[Text] Lebanon's permanent delegate at the United Nations, Ambassador Ghassan Tuwayni, today presented a strongly worded protest note to the UN secretary general and asked that it be conveyed to the UN Security Council members. The protest note is connected with the incident in Haris in southern Lebanon in which the life of the Lebanese liaison officer with the UNIFIL French contigent was subjected to danger. The note describes the incident in which an Israeli officer took part and in which the French officers saved the life of the Lebanese officer. The note also praised the UN emergency forces, which were compelled to use arms to prevent the attack against the Lebanese officer, and to prevent armed men from entering the operations area.

Lebanon has thanked UN Secretary General Dr Waldheim for his stand and for the protest he lodged.

AL-ASAD SPEAKS ON 8 MARCH REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

JN081424 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1227 GMT 8 Mar 79 JN

[Text of speech delivered by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Arab Socialist Ba'th Party secretary general, at the trade unions' conference hall in Damascus on the 16th anniversary of the 8 March revolution on 8 March 1979--live]

[Text] Brother citizens: With the dawning of a new year in the life of the 8 March revolution we pause and take stock of ourselves, as we have traditionally done, to review our action of past years--what we have achieved and what circumstances prevented us from achieving--so that we can rectify these actions and draw conclusions, look around us at our Arab homeland and at its neighborhood and then look beyond that to the world at large, to what is happening in its various arenas, so that we may grow sure of our footsteps and of the course of our path and the soundness of our march. We shall proceed toward the future with greater determination and confidence after correcting the mistakes that might have occurred during this march and removing the obstacles that may have obstructed it. We do all this with the greatest sense of responsibility and guided by the principles of our great party, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. [applause] We proceed with the March revolution and with its leader, in light of the goals we defined for our revolution. Thus, this introspective pause at this time every year gives us a new impetus, restores our energies and gives us greater clarity of vision. It is a pause of truth and sincerity intended to allow us to see matters from the masses' point of view and guided by the need to make the necessary decisions in light of these masses' higher interests.

If we should confine this occasion to commemoration only, without introspection, we would have deprived it of one of its most important assets and divested it of its real content, an error we should avoid. Therefore, we have become accustomed annually to reveal the balance sheet to our people, so that they may be fully aware of the path of the revolution's march and so that matters might be clear to them.

Hence, this occasion has always been, over the past 8 years, an opportunity to set out our achievements in all fields, to uncover shortcomings wherever they exist, in order to alert people to them, to deal with them and to eliminate their causes.

A statement of achievements in the sectors of agriculture, industry, trade, amenities and services will be soon in the citizens' hands. This is real evidence of what was achieved during the past year, since the 15th anniversary of the revolution. If the accomplishment of annual economic achievements has become a stable aspect of this country's progress in past years, achievements in other spheres in the way of deepening the line of the revolution, implementing the party's principles and striving to achieve its objectives have enjoyed the greatest interest in the course of this march. This was of greater importance in consolidating the revolution's concepts and in moving from theory to application, from defining the objective to working toward its achievement.

During the past 8 years we have demonstrated that through our behavior--the path of the revolution--we should always seek to be worthy of carrying the revolution's name, and of being true revolutionaries in behavior, action and in our objectives.

The revolution does not only have an action program and objectives, but requires a certain kind of behavior above all, for inasmuch as we are guided by it and implement its principles we safeguard the right path, success, and the achievement of goals for the revolution's course.

The guide to this behavior is the action of the people and the nation, their wishes, and the goals of the people and nation, which inspire the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party in its formulation of its principles and objectives.

If the stand adopted by the revolutionary consists of being a vanguard and setting an example, his firmness in such a stand requires that he always be close to the people's masses, sharing their feelings, sensing their wishes and noting their observations. The course we have completed along the revolutionary path is not a short one, yet despite this we feel every day that more is required in every sphere. This feeling prompts us to redouble our efforts, and to make action that precedes words the slogan of our march. Our need for increased purposeful and successful action does not prevent us from feeling sure that we stand on firm ground and clearly know the road to the future that we want, or from feeling confident in our ability to continue along this road with sure steps, despite the storms that rise in various directions and despite the plots hatched by the enemies. This is because we are building on a strong popular base, making the building high by the efforts of the masses, who believe in their revolution and who are determined to achieve their goals. We are doing this politically, economically and socially in regard to the domestic structure. We are also doing it in terms of the pan-Arab structure through serious work for consolidating Arab solidarity and for achieving every possible unionist step. We are also doing this in the international field, in order to strengthen the prestige of our country and nation and to defend Arab lands and rights.

We do this at the same time that we raise the banner of our nation's honor and dignity, resisting everything that might harm Arab dignity and sacrificing for this, regardless of the enormity of sacrifice, because, as we have always emphasized, there is no meaning to life without dignity.

Brothers, the achievements we are accomplishing in our country in various fields are meant to achieve our nation's goals and to apply our party's principles in unity, freedom and socialism. [applause]

We are building in industry, expanding the area of agricultural land and consolidating the economic base. We are building and expanding institutes, schools and universities. We are establishing new public utilities and developing those that already exist. We are improving services and adding new services. We are constantly working to secure the citizen's life socially and to raise his standard of living. We are following this work in building and are consolidating popular democracy through institutions that can achieve the goal of popular democracy. We are doing all this for the sake of the most supreme goals--for the sake of our individual and for the sake of our pan-Arab issues, within the framework of our pan-Arab affiliation and responsibilities. I say this though knowing that we have a lot of things to complain about in the various fields I have mentioned. We have something to complain about in the fields of agriculture, industry, utilities and services, and in popular democracy. We have a lot to complain about in every field. I do not want to say that we have achieved our goals and aspirations.

These goals and aspirations in the various material and moral domains of life are as big as this nation and as great as this nation's history and civilization. We cannot hope to achieve them within a short period of time, measured in only a few years. However, I want to say that we are progressing, rather than standing still. We have gone far beyond the staging point and are approaching the target point. I want to say that the revolution's march, which came as a response to our aspirations, has taken satisfactory strides. At this historic phase, these strides represent the placing of the first bricks on the path of building the great future.

The road is long, very long. It is thorny, very thorny. However, the mission of people and the will of men are capable of reaching the end and of overcoming every obstacle on the path. The revolution is not a temporary leap forward restricted to a certain time. It is a constant and developing action. The revolution is a constant will aimed at constant and rapid achievement. Therefore, our revolution was difficult to infiltrate by aliens, weaklings, defeatists and revisionists and the revolution's will remained stronger that attempts to falsify it. Our line of action has always been based upon this concept, and based upon this concept we waged the glorious October war. Within the concept of the goal of liberation we drew plans to fight on the northern and southern fronts. I do not want to discuss our forces' performance and heroism in the October war here. This has been recognized by everyone. This war was an epic of heroism in which the Arab soldier proved his abilities, qualifications and valor. All in all, the war was a source of pride for our Arab nation.

The October war was a great achievement for our people. It was a great achievement in that it was a great historic development that left its imprints on Arab and international life and caused the most profound impact, direct and indirect, on various aspects of political, military, economic and cultural life. This has made the October war one of the most prominent developments and turning points in history. Therefore, the tragedy of the events we are currently passing through, which are being directed by the rulers of Egypt and Israel under the auspices and guidance of the United States and world Zionism, should not undermine our pride in and understanding and assessment of the October war. We created the great event--the October war--with our sons' heroism, sacrifices and blood. [applause]

I have no doubt that our coming generations will be even prouder than we of the October war. Our coming generations will appreciate the value of this great event, given the fact that man is proud of the shining portions of his history and the fact that events are crystallized and their genuine value become appreciated over time, while all attempts at falsification and deception will be exposed and must fail. Consequently, only the facts of action will shine as the sun whose light must overshadow all other attempts.

Nevertheless, I must point out an essential matter here, namely that we not only fought with honor and heroism but dealt with our brethren with boundless honor, honesty, fidelity, and sacrifice. In this connection, we overlooked all regional interests and considerations. You might have noticed that on more than one occasion I discussed the question of the war without disclosing everything. As I have said before, the day will certainly come when we will disclose all the details, showing who was honest and who was dishonest and clarifying as to who acted seriously and who was playing games.

At the time when Arab soldiers were rushing toward martyrdom in the Golan and Sinai, we never thought that Egypt's political leadership was sowing the seeds of division in the one rank and preparing the way for reconciliation with the enemy--a separate reconciliation--with the aim of taking Egypt out of the pan-Arab fold through the Sinai agreement, the capitulationist visit, the Camp David plot, and the current concoctions in the Begin-as-Sadat-Carter meetings.

We have lived a voyage of suffering for 5 and 1/2 years--difficult suffering resulting from the Egyptian regime's insistence on isolating Arab Egypt from the Arab fold and on imposing a situation on proud Egypt and its great people and heroic army that is repugnant to them. We have suffered a great deal and felt great pain because of this. We are undertaking sincere fraternal efforts to cause this regime to retreat from the path of defeatism and unilateral action, which will certainly lead to capitulation. We have demonstrated these sincere efforts in bilateral meetings, Arab meetings, and through the brothers' mediation in the Riyadh meeting and in other meetings. Our main concern was that there should be an honest commitment to the goal and to the material means of its achievement, and that there should be a firm conviction that the Arabs' solidarity is the road to their victory and that unity of action is the guarantee to achievement of their goals.

We were met by the present Egyptian regime violating every agreement that was concluded, opting for a unilateral course of action and prefering the company of the enemy to the union and gathering of brothers. It has accepted humiliating terms in pursuit of its mirage of false benefits. By its submission to the enemy it is neither honorably regaining the land of Sinai nor saving the Egyptian Arab people from the threat of continuous Israeli aggression. It will also fail to fulfill its promises to the Egyptian people about food and security. It is a regime whose head has been afflicted with a network of complexes. It suffers the "foreigners' complex," admiring everything that is foreign--and I hope that no one thinks here that I want to enter into waht we call vituperations--but I would like to establish some of the facts of which I have knowledge and which have been demostrated during the course of the past 4 or 5 years.

The head of this regime admires everything that is foreign. Everything he sees lies outside his homeland and people--there he sees strength and capability, and the power of making decisions. As for the Egyptian people and the Arab nation, they do not possess--in his view--any strength, capability or power to make decisions.

Thus, he is very anxious to take into consideration the feelings and advice of rulers outside the borders, but here with the Arabs there are no feelings and no advice, indeed no rights or interests that merit his respect and consideration.

All that foreigners say is, in his view, good and what Arabs say is bad. There have been repeated calls from the Arab countries requesting that the head of the Egyptian regime depart from the path of capitulation. The opportunies for reverting from this path were opened wide before him, but he closed his ears and opened his heart to our nation's enemies, who lie in wait for it, giving them even more than they imagine. He is still being asked to make further concessions.

Before us now, after all that happened since his visit to Jerusalem, there is big bowing to the Israeli flag and the honor he pays the Israeli soldier; we now face a sad picture--the picture of a regime that has departed from the consensus of the nation to which it belongs, and isolating itself from that nation, in order to woo a mean and treacherous enemy who is attempting extortion and trying to obtain a high price. And for what? So that he can accept the Egyptian regime's signing of the document of surrender. This enemy is supported by a great power that encourages it to carry its aggression even further.

We are mistaken if we believe that the enemy's aim is to subjugate the Egyptian regime alone. He is seeking to impose submission on the entire Arab nation, calculating that the Egyptian regime's submission will drag other Arab countries to the road of capitulation. This is what they believe, but their plans and thoughts will be proven wrong. [applause] They are concluding a deal that smacks of perfidy and collusion to achieve a parasitic profit at the expense of right, justice, history and the just truths that man has established through the ages by his toil and blood.

As to the Arab ruler who is a party to this deal, he is looking for a selfish and opportunistic profit. The march of history and nations, however, has demonstrated that such deception and pettiness cannot stand in the face of the tide of history and the people's might. [applause]

They might sign the agreement very soon and may be able to deceive the people into believing that they have achieved peace. However, time will pass quickly and the world will discover what is right. It will become crystal clear that they have not achieved peace. What they will have achieved from the peace point of view will not be worth the paper it is written on. The world will realize that the area, after the signing, is still in a state of war and has not moved to the state of peace. This is because they, as I said, will not have made peace. If we must ascribe the word of peace to what they are doing then we should say that they are making the peace of war and not the peace of security, because the peace of security is the peace of consensus [salam al-jama'ah], and the peace of consensus is based on justice. [applause] At any rate, you in this country and the Arab nation have chosen the path of right, justice, honor and dignity. You know that there is a price for this path. You have chosen a difficult and thorny path, but it is the surest and most honorable. We are all prepared. We will pay the required price without hesitation. We will make the required sacrifices. We will do that faithfully, wholeheartedly and with pleasure. [applause]

Our reply to the capitulatory line was in raising the flag of steadfastness and asserting steadfastness as our code of behavior and line of action in order to prevent any further deterioration in the Arab situation and to prevent the collapse of the Arab front, as planned by our enemies.

The conferences of the pan-Arab Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation are a warning to those who are antagonizing and conspiring against the Arab nation that it is stronger than their conspiracies and mighty enough not to be weakened by the collapse of its fronts.

The ninth Arab summit conference in Baghdad serves to confirm to the world that the Arab nation is determined to maintain its solidarity, that it rejects surrender and that it seeks peace on the basis of the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from the Arab territory and the recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights.

The Baghdad summit has approved a program of action for its steadfastness and struggle for the Arab nation's dignity and rights. [applause]

It was on the basis of steadfastness and on fighting capitulation and defeatism that Syria and Iraq met within the framework of the joint National Action Charter, which marked the beginning of real unity action. Successive steps for unity are being taken with a high sense of responsibility and the desire that the steps must be firm, that what we are building must be strong, and that the results must fulfill the aspirations of our people in the two countries and the hopes of our Arab nation.

In applying the joint National Action Charter, we are trying to fully benefit from past experiences and to see that our action is commensurate with the principles we believe in and the objectives for which we are fighting. We greatly hope that this serious and sincere action will serve as a nucleus for wider and more comprehensive pan-Arab action. [applause]

Brother citizens: We are living in a disturbed, imbalanced world where values are slighted. In such a world, the best thing to do is to adhere to our values and principles and to stress that these values and principles must be our guideline. This must be clear to our people and to the world.

Arab unity is our sublime objective. We will struggle relentlessly to achieve it. We will not hesitate to take any possible step toward achieving this unity. We are a part of the Arab nation, its very heart. Until the objective of Arab unity is achieved, we will continue to work hard for Arab solidarity and to strengthen this solidarity.

Our commitment to the freedom of the homeland and the citizen is fundamental. We are doing all we can to assert this commitment through sacrifice. Socialism is the line we have chosen for building our country and assuring our people a prosperous life. We firmly adhere to our spiritual values and historical legacy. We stress them because they are the basis of our society and life.

We are a nonalined country. We believe in the principles of nonalinement and are trying to bolster this movement, spread its principles and strengthen its role in international life. We are for liberation everywhere. We support liberation movements everywhere and cooperate with those who support and advocate freedom and liberation. We support the struggle of the Third World's peoples, to whom we belong, to achieve a fair international economic order that preserves the peoples' resources and enables them to utilize these resources for their welfare and in the interest of mankind.

We are friends with those who seek our friendship and enemies of those who antagonize us. Within this framework, we hail our friends in the socialist bloc countries in appreciation of their support for our just struggle. We are advocates of peace where peace means triumph over injustice and aggression and the restoration of usurped rights.

In light of these principles, we continue along the revolutionary path to build for our generation and for future generations. We strengthen the armed forces--the homeland's shield--and provide them with the means of steadfastness and triumph so they can liberate the Arab territory and restore Arab rights. We play the cultural role suitable to our people and nation.

Brothers, the March revolution anniversary this year falls in the absence of a great Arab leader, a pioneer of Arab struggle, and an Arab warrior who devoted his entire life to serving his people and nation. Let us pray for the soul of the brother and friend, the late leader Houari Boumediene. [applause] We are fully confident that fraternal Algeria, under its new leadership, will continue as usual to be the Algeria of dignity, the Algeria of struggle, the Algeria of revolution and the Algeria of the Arab nation. I hail the martyrs of our nation who lightened the path of its struggle.

I greet you and call upon you to continue your integrated work. I hope that by the next March revolution anniversary, we will have achieved further accomplishments in all fields. Peace be upon you.

INTENTIONS OF PRESIDENT CARTER'S VISIT ANALYZED

JN091032 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 9 Mar 79 JN

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline: "There Will Be a Just Peace," the newspaper TISHRIN comments on Carter's visit to the area and the signing of the document of capitulation by saying: It will not come as a surprise if in a few days the date of signing the treaty is announced--this treaty which Washington, As-Sadat's regime and Israel are hastening to implement before it is buffeted by the winds blowing in the area from every corner.

It goes without saying that this treaty will not realize the peace to which the Arabs aspire nor will it bring them closer to it. This treaty only places a new and serious obstacle on the road to achieving this peace for it has now become more remote than at any time in the past. Perhaps it is their realization of the size of Arab opposition and their fear of its consequences that is prompting the partners to this treaty to impose a separate peace as a fait accompli before the opportunity is lost and then seek to coerce the Arab arena into accepting it.

This imposition of a separate peace conceals grave dangers whose dimensions Washington realizes. This peace cannot endure amidst a sea of Arab hostility. Furthermore, dragging other Arab quarters into accepting this peace seems impossible because of the conditions on which it is based--conditions which do not insure the minimum Arab demands or interest.

Therefore, with the establishment of a separate peace there will emerge a new state of conflict in the area threatening all possibilities for establishing a genuine peace. It seems that the partners to this peace realize this fact. Their preparations for this peace were more like preparations for the establishment of a military alliance among themselves. The Egyptian regime's and Israel's race to procure U.S. arms is at its hottest. Furthermore, Menahem Begin, in his capacity as Israeli prime minister, announced 2 days ago in Washington that Israel wishes to conclude a defense pact with the United States and the Egyptian regime volunteers to perform a police role to protect U.S. interests.

ALGERIA

BENDJEDID ANNOUNCES PARTY POSTS, NEW CABINET

LD091044 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] The FLN Central Committee ended its meetings today under the chairmanship of brother Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party. Here is a report from our colleague Ahmed Benyaqqub, who attended the final meeting:

[Benyaqqub] The first session of party Central Committee ended this afternoon with the approval of the provisions of the bylaws of the Central Committee and the party and of amendments to some articles of the constitution. The approval was unanimous and followed 3 days of public meetings held under the chairmanship of brother Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, to discuss draft resolutions prepared by the Political Bureau during its earlier meetings.

The final meeting was marked by the announcement by brother Chadli Bendjedid of the distribution of a number of tasks within the party to some members of the FLN Political Bureau. This announcement met with the Central Committee's approval.

The tasks have been distributed among members of the Political Bureau as follows:

Party Coordinator	Mohamed Salah Yahiaoui
Chairman of the Committee of Laws and General Organization	Said Mazouzi
Chairman of the Elections and Voters Committee	Abbas Jilane
Chairman of the Economic Affairs Committee	Belaid Abdesselam
Chairman of the Social Affairs Committee	Mohamed Amir
Chairman of the Committee for Education, Formations and Culture	Boualem Benhammuda
Chairman of the Higher Youth Council, Assistant to Secretary General for the Cadres Committee	Mohamed Ahmed Bencherif

It is noteworthy that the Central Committee left the task of completing the selection of officials of other committees to the party secretary general.

Following the announcement and approval of the tasks entrusted to the members of the party Political Bureau, brother Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, announced the names of the new Cabinet:

[Bendjedid--begin recording]

Prime Minister, also in charge of Interior Affairs	Mohamed Benahmed Abdelghani
Minister to the Presidency of the Republic	Abdelaziz Bouteflika
Minister to the Presidency of the Republic	Taleb Ahmed Ibrahimi
Secretary General of the Presidency of the Republic	Abdelmalik Benhabiles
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Mohamed Seddik Benyahia
Agriculture	Saadi Salim
Irrigation	Ahmed Ghozali
Public Works	Ahmed Ali Ghozali
Energy	Belkacem Nebi

Light Industries	Ait Said Messaoudene
Heavy Industries	Mohamed Liassine
Finance	Hadj Yala
Planning	Abdelhamid Ibrahimi
Health	Abderrazak Bouhara
Higher Education and Scientific Research	Abdelhak Brarji
Education	Mohamed Kharroubi
Labor and Vocational Cadres	Mouloud Meziane
Trade	Abdelghani Okbi
Posts	Mohamed Zerghini
Construction and Housing	Abdelmajid Aouchiche
Muhahidin	Messadia Mohamed Cherif
Religious Affairs	Baki Boualem
Sports	Jamal Houhou
Tourism	Abdelmajid Lahhoum
Transport	Salah Goujel
Justice	Lahcen (Sufi)
Information and Culture	Abdelhamid Mehdi
Secretary General of the Government	Ismail Hamdani

State Ministers:

Minister of State for Maritime Fishing	Houhet Ahmed
Minister of State for Forests and Afforestation	Ibrahim Bramimia

'NEW IMPERIALIST PLAN' BEING PREPARED IN MIDEAST

LD081800 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Attention is currently being focused on the Middle East region, where it has been confirmed that a new imperialist plan is being drawn up to strike at what is left of Arab solidarity and to attempt to liquidate the Palestinian issue, which has, through the years, proved steadfast and capable of confronting any plots hatched against it.

It is in this context that U.S. President Jimmy Carter is due in Cairo today as As-Sadat's guest and there are reports indicating that As-Sadat and Begin will sign a separate deal, thus making Egypt a major ally of Zionism and imperialism. U.S. President Jimmy Carter, prior to his departure last night from Washington, stated that the treaty which Egypt and Israel are expected to sign is considered as necessary--according to him. However, an overall peace settlement will be more essential. Carter mentioned that this settlement must--according to him--respond to the requirements of all the parties concerned in the region.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI SPEAKS ON CHAD, YEMEN, CARTER MISSION

LD090110 Tripoli JANA in English 2005 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Bangazi, Mar 8, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1st of September Revolution, greeted the 8th of March revolution in Syria, which was waged against secession in Syria and was an attempt to restore unity between Egypt and Syria.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi indicated that the Ba'th Party had a great role in this revolution and also had an effect in enhancing national unionist consciousness in the Arab world. At the massive revolutionary rally in Banghazi this evening Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi called upon the Ba'th Party youth in the Arab world to transform into revolutionary committees and to lead the ranks of the people's masses to achieve people's authority, to form together with the revolutionary committees in the Jamahiriyah a sole revolutionary, political movement in the Arab world which is the movement of the revolutionary committees, the tool of people's revolution.

The leader of the Great 1st September Revolution referred to the stage when the Arab unionist and national forces organized themselves into parties as this was their only means of assembling themselves. He pointed out that now that the era of the jamahiriyahs has emerged and that the jamahiriyahs have started to form a new type of international units, it became evident that the party system is no more the appropriate means to the era of the masses and the establishment of the people's authority, for the party is a ruling tool while the era of the masses does not recognize any such tool, but only recognizes the people's authority.

The time is now ripe for the Arab unionist national forces in all parts of the Arab homeland to transform themselves into revolutionary committees and struggle in order to set up the people's authority and abolish all the ruling tools which rule on behalf of the Arab people.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1st of September Revolution, affirmed in his speech delivered today at the revolutionary rally organised in Banghazi, the need for the transformation of the political parties in the Arab world into revolutionary committees. He said: "The true revolutionary unionists have no choice but to transform into revolutionary committees and to struggle for the establishment of the people's authority."

He added: Starting from now, the revolutionary committees in the Jamahiriyah will call for the dissolution of all political parties in the Arab arena and the abolition of all the authoritarian forms which contradict the people's authority, because the people's authority has only one method and one means through which it can be achieved, that is the people's congresses and people's committees. All other forms are dictatorial even if loyal to the masses because they rule on behalf of the people.

The leader of the Great 1st of September Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, said that from now on the revolutionary committees will devote themselves to the real revolutionary tasks including the call for achieving Arab unity through people's revolution, through people's committees. Any attempt to achieve Arab unity other than through the people's authority is doomed to failure, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said. He pointed out that the aspired Arab unity is that of the people's masses which abolishes exploitation, reaction, feudalism, capitalism and fascist forces which contradict life and history.

The leader of the Great 1st September Revolution asserted that the people's Arab unity will achieve victory for the benefit of the Arab masses as wage-workers will become partners, the house will belong to its occupier and the people will be the masters.

This was part of the speech given by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Great 1st September Revolution, during the revolutionary rally organized in Banghazi tonight.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1st of September Revolution, affirmed that the great Al-Fateh revolution stands by the Chad National Liberation Front (FROLINAT) in its struggle to the end. He said that that stems from the nature of our revolutionary movement.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that there are French and Egyptian troops fighting the Chadian people with Felix Malloum's regime.

In his revolutionary statement today Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1st of September Revolution, touched upon the current fighting between South Yemen and North Yemen and said, "We are against this fighting and are taking actions with those who are endeavouring to halt it through the bodies assigned by the people's congresses to deal with foreign issues. However if what is going on is a revolution then it concerns us and the matter does not concern the Foreign Secretariat which was assigned by the General People's Congress and decided upon by the people's congresses to deal with foreign issues.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said that if there were a revolution in Yemen, then these matters concern us, the forces of revolution in the Jamahiriyah.

Our message, we, the revolutionary committees, is revolution until the masses are victorious and until the false borders between the peoples of the Arab nation disappear and until the peoples are victorious over their floggers and oppressors.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi declared the support of the Jamahiriyah's revolutionary forces for the Democratic Front of North Yemen. He said: Should the front request us to fight by its side, the revolutionary committees would positively respond to this request for we stand by the peoples and their revolutions. Similarly if a people's revolution takes place in Yemen, we together with the revolutionary forces would support it and this applies anywhere in Morocco and Egypt.

We stand by the people's revolution, the peoples and the masses and no one else. This is a national and revolutionary principle which emanates from the core of our cause, for revolution is our main preoccupation as it inspires life and makes history, and we, the forces which create life and oppose the worn out agonizing forces hostile to the masses, reject reaction in Morocco, Egypt, Yemen or anywhere else. We will fight (?side) by side with the revolutionary forces against the reactionary forces hostile to us and which obstruct our course everyday and collaborate with imperialism to strike the Arab nation.

At the revolutionary rally in Banghazi this evening Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1st of September Revolution touched upon the suspicious visit by the American President to the Egyptian capital. He said: Masses in Egypt have been made to applaud the leader of world imperialism, Carter, who arrived in Egypt today.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi indicated that this is a farce which is meant to hint that an Arab people loves the American President at a time when ordinary Egyptian citizens do not even know the location of America in the world. How then will they love the American President, Carter in particular, while they do not know how to pronounce his name?

He said, "If the Egyptian masses employed to receive Carter today were asked about America they will not even know its location on the map."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that this farce which is now played in the Arab arena in the absence of organized revolutionary forces, incites people to revolt. Which is more powerful, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi questioned, the Egyptian Government or the masses?

Answering this question he described the Egyptian masses as "an ocean that drowns thousands of governments in one day." But these masses, he added, need revolutionary committees to incite them openly.

He went on to say: "We represent the will-power of the revolution, the challenge, the new revolutionary tide and the conscious forces which know well the law of revolution, analyse the international facts and are aware of the reality of imperialism, reaction and the rule which links them together, as well as the inevitability of people's victory in the end. We can foresee tomorrow's events since the revolutionary forces are the foreteller of the masses. We tell them that the streets which are now washed clean by water for the American President, will in the future be washed by blood to wipe away the traces of the car of the American President and whoever brought him there."

He said, "We tell the American President that if he wants to wage a campaign for his presidency, the term of which expires in 1980, he should not use the Arab nation as a scene for his campaign, for the American presidency is a matter which concerns the Americans alone. It should take place in America not on an Arab territory."

He said, "We, the conscious revolutionary forces, loyal to the masses and growing out of them define the American President's visit as his presidential campaign. The Arab nation has no relation whatsoever with the election of an American President."

He went on to say: "The American President wants to prove to his people that he found a settlement to the Middle East problem and signed a peace treaty between the Arabs and the Zionists, in order to be reelected. However we say that peace is not as wished by the American President or people, nor is it associated with the American elections. Peace is as wished by the Arab nation, regardless of any agreements signed by the American President or treaties of capitulation and humiliation signed by the Egyptian president.

He stressed that only the Arab people know what peace is to the Arab nation, how true peace documents are signed and how they are written...when the Arab nation and the Palestinian people achieve victory over the aggression and Palestine is fully liberated."

He said, "Our history knows nothing but Palestine. It knows nothing called "Israel". That is a racist phenomenon which emerged after World War II. The American President, who is not concerned with the causes of the peoples but with growing cocoa [as received], trading in it, raising cattle, is ignorant of this fact.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi added: We say to the American President from the position of the revolution and not of authority, because the revolution knows no limits, we say to him, we are more entitled to express the Arab cause than the American President. We are more entitled to intervene than an American President coming from overseas, we are more entitled to solve it, we are those whose voice should be raised and heard because it is the voice of the owners of the cause and the voice of the animate force in the Arab nation which will create the future.

He added, addressing the American President: Any treaty you conclude with the Zionists and the Egyptian Government may well be benefitial for you in the next presidential election, and you will be the winner and Egypt will be the loser and consequently the Arab nation. However any treaty of this kind to be reached will be thrown in the dustbin.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that the Arab nation will not recognize any treaty signed by an agent retreating traitor and the leader of imperialism. The Arab nation will bring about peace in its lands in the way it sees proper.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi addressed the American President by saying: "We do not object to supplying the Egyptian Army with American fighters and weapons as we are quite certain such arms will be against the Egyptian President himself, his regime, and against Zionists and the American presence in the Arab area.

In this respect, he pointed out that the United States armed the shah as a person and as a dictatorial reactionary regime which is friendly with the imperialist and racist forces in South Africa and occupied Palestine. But overnight, the shah of Iran fled with his wife leaving the American weapons behind in the hands of the free Iranian people.

He asserted that the capitulatory treaty that might be reached by the Egyptian president, the American President and the (Israeli) enemy, would be blown off by the same American weapons to be supplied to the Egyptian regime. This, with God's will, is not very far.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1st of September Revolution, touched upon the hostile campaign waged by Western imperialist media in coordination with the Egyptian governmental media against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah because of her principled revolutionary stands towards the causes of the world.

In this respect Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi pointed to what had been reiterated by Western media, and in particular the British broadcasting service, the West German radio of lies and allegations published by Egyptian governmental media.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi wondered what motives make the hostile Western media report these false and groundless allegations. He said, "The reason is clear: The official Egyptian press now is only a mouthpiece for imperialist circles and the news which it publishes conforms exactly with imperialist policies which are hostile to the Arab nation."

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi also wondered about the reason why these Western media do not publish the true news reported by JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY about what is going on in Egypt such as the workers' uprising in Hulwan in the last two days, the students' demonstrations in Egypt against the American President's visit, and the assault waged by revolutionary groups against Egyptian police.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said that this behaviour does not reflect the objectivity of these media but their enmity to the Libyan people. This is obvious because the published false news which have no foundation quoting a mass medium, [word indistinct] but financed by imperialism. This shows that Western mass media act against the Libyan people, spreading anti-Libyan propaganda.

It belongs to countries inimical to the Libyan Arab people. We can defend ourselves and answer back. Britain, West Germany, France and America...each of these countries has sensitive points and suffers from open wounds. They know that if they wish to be hostile to us we are capable of touching their wounds and pressing on them to make them feel the pain they deserve.

AL-QADHDHAFI COMMENTS ON RELATIONS WITH TURKEY

NC082118 Ankara Domestic Television Service in Turkish 1950 GMT 8 Mar 79 NC

[TRT interview with Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi presumably in Libya; date not given--recorded in Arabic with superimposed Turkish translation]

[Excerpt] [Question] Following the recent visit paid by Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, an agreement and two documents were signed. Thus, ties of friendship and brotherhood between the two countries were strengthened through economic and technical cooperation. Could you give TRT your views on this issue, particularly on the present state and the future of Turkish-Libyan relations?

[Answer] I am pleased that relations between Turkey and Libya have developed in such a short period of time. After the revolution in Libya we exerted major efforts and established a bridge of brotherhood and cooperation between the Arabs and the Turks. We can never forget that we received support from the Turks during our struggle against [word indistinct] and that we defended our land together. The Turks, too, do not forget that Arabs fell as martyrs by their side. We must remember with gratitude those who fell together under the banner of Islam and we must revitalize this brotherhood. We have started this process in Turkish-Libyan relations in particular. We drew up joint plans in several fields with an eye to enabling Turkey to overcome its current economic crisis. These plans cover the economic field in particular.

[Question] According to news agency reports, Libyan oil sales to foreign countries have been restricted through a declaration of [words indistinct]. Will this restriction affect Turkey?

[Answer] No, it will have no effect. We are implementing a special procedure for oil exports to Turkey; we are providing special facilities.

[Announcer] The Libyan President [as heard] said in reply to another question that he has been invited to Turkey and that he will be pleased to visit Turkey at a suitable time.

NIGERIAN PRESIDENT'S PERSONAL ENVOY LEAVES 7 MARCH

LD081046 Tripoli JANA in English 0820 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 8 March, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Lt Col Omar Ali Shenkaf, the personal envoy of President Olusegun Obasanjo of Nigeria, left here yesterday.

He was seen off by a representative from the protocol department at the Foreign Secretariat and Nigeria's ambassador to the Jamahiriyah.

MOROCCO

KING HASSAN ADDRESS TO CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

LD082048 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1705 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Live relay of prepared address by King Hassan II of Morocco from the extraordinary session of the Moroccan Chamber of Deputies on 8 March in Rabat; address read by the king's emissary, Rida Budayrah].

[Excerpts] The situation in southern Morocco is going from bad to worse each day. Should this continue, it will expose the country to great danger. We are aware that in the eyes of the majority of the citizens--indeed in the eyes of all of them--the situation seems about to reach an intolerable level.

Honorable deputies: All of you are aware that Morocco, since it achieved independence, has been asking for its rights in the Sahara. It has intentionally avoided resorting to threats or the use of force to achieve its rights. This is because of its firm and true adherence to the principles of justice and international law. Thus it has struggled peacefully and with a patience coupled with wise insistence to achieve its objective.

But from the start Algeria decided to question the Moroccan character of the Sahara. It went even further: It set up, organized and equipped in its territory close to our borders armed forces with one single aim: to stage raids against us, violate the sanctity of our sacred homeland's territory, and consequently to cast doubts and suspicions on the legitimacy and justness of our rights to the retrieved parts of our country.

All the time we have hoped that reason would prevail and that we would succeed by peaceful means in persuading our neighbors to return to the right course. We did so out of our great desire to see Maghreb unity a living tangible fact, besides saving the two fraternal countries, Algeria and Morocco, from the danger and evil of wars. Our efforts have produced their first fruits.

The time and place of a meeting were agreed upon. But the illness of the late President Houari Boumediene prevented him from attending the meeting. Although we felt extremely sorry because of this obstacle, we continued to hope that his expected successors, particularly those who had shared in our efforts, would remain loyal to his ideas and thoughts and would follow in his steps. But unfortunately, things seem to have gone contrary to what was expected. The first proof of this was that the Algerian foreign minister said in reply to the last message from our foreign minister--and clearly meaning to denounce the late president's preparedness and intentions--that the meeting was not held because of the poor health of President Houari Boumediene, but because of the differences between us not only over the Western Sahara, but also over the Middle East and the Palestine question.

We believe there are no basic differences between Morocco and Algeria in regard to the Palestine question and there will never be any at any time. If the Algerian officials believe that the dispute resulted from President as-Sadat's visit to Jerusalem and because of our failure to join the rejectionist front, we strongly and publicly declare that we are prepared to offer arguments and proof that all numerous contacts held to prepare for the meeting [between King Hassan and Boumediene] took place after the visit to Jerusalem and at a time when the rejectionist front had already been formed and was marching on its course.

The Algerian officials' hostile intentions manifested themselves in the campaigns of slander and defamation waged against our country without any interruption or weakening by all the Algerian information media.

Recently, our national territory has been repeatedly violated by aggressors who come from Algeria and return to it after committing their criminal acts.

If, until now, we have made it a point to provide the national and international public opinion with proof of our wisdom and patience, and in particular about our respect for the principles of the international organization to which we belong, the time has come for us--while maintaining the same wisdom and adhering as before to our principles--to review the situation our country finds itself in: the state of no war, no peace, with all the harm and consequences usually resulting from wars.

The aim of this speech is to make our nation join in in all the efforts we exert and to submit to it clearly once again the peaceful ends that we seek. The actions we have performed and those we are required to perform are most decisive and important to the future of our country and its destiny. It is essential to invite the entire nation, represented by its deputies, to participate in preparing the decisions and measures needed.

In view of this, we have decided to set up alongside ourselves and on a line parallel to our government, a council consisting of representatives of all the organized political currents and to entrust it with the task of defining and implementing a policy which aims at safeguarding our national territory and state security.

Our constitution appoints us as guarantors of the country's independence and the kingdom's territory within its true borders. For this reason, we officially declare that we will always shoulder our duties in all circumstances without failure or weakness. We will continue to honor our commitment and determination to consult the nation whenever its life and destiny and continued glory are exposed to any danger. God's peace be with you.

TUNISIA

FITOURI COMMENTS ON KUWAIT MEETING OF ARAB MINISTERS

LD082246 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri returned to Tunis this afternoon after taking part in the recently held emergency meeting of Arab foreign ministers in Kuwait which followed the outbreak of the armed conflict between North and South Yemen.

In a statement, he pointed out that the Tunisian delegation at the Kuwait meeting had urged adherence to the Arab League Charter and respect for the principles it contains. He also urged that a spirit of confidence and mutual respect should prevail over relations between Arab countries in order that the law of the jungle does not gain the upper hand and so that the Arab world does not slip into international (?blocs), and also in order that the Arab countries can guard their independence and insure their sovereignty. Mohamed Fitouri expressed his hope that the two sides will realize that the continuation of fighting harms their interests and Arab interests in general. Duty calls for an urgent end to the conflict in order to block the road in the face of foreign intervention and to avoid anything which would lead to conflicts in the region that will have fearful consequences.

BEGIN DISCUSSES NEGOTIATIONS IN ARRIVAL STATEMENT

TA081515 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1340 GMT 8 Mar 79 TA

[Statement by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin at Ben-Gurion Airport upon his return from the United States--live]

[Text] Ladies and gentlemen, when we were between Rhodes and Cyprus we received the report that the plane with the President of the United States and his entourage had landed in Cairo and they were received beautifully by the Egyptian people. I would like, from the Ben-Gurion Airport, to send the President of the United States best wishes for success in Egypt. His success in that mission will also be our success and will advance the process of peace between us and Egypt, a first step toward peace in the Middle East.

This week, if I may put it in this way, is a good week for Israel. On my arrival in Washington, I opened, with full knowledge, the ark [play on words in Hebrew--'teva' is both ark, as in the ark of the law, and post office box]--that was not a post office box, but the ark of the political truth, and I said to all the communications media, that is, the whole U.S. nation, that the status of the negotiations between Egypt and Isreal was one of deep crisis and that we could not be forced to sign a document lacking in contents, or distorted; in a free translation of the English words, "a sham document."

Right after we arrived at Blair House, I was invited to a private talk with the President of the United States. That talk lasted for nearly 2 hours. We spoke, as we had promised, man to man--since the Cabinet and I refused to accept the invitation to hold what was called a summit conference with the prime minister of Egypt, Dr Khalil--on the regional problems and the mutual problems between the United States and Israel and in general on the security problems of the free world. We found a common language. The talk was held in an atmosphere of friendship. It is obvious that we also touched on our special problems, connected with the peace process, and I explained our position to the President in language which could not be ambiguous. We parted in friendship.

The next day, there was a meeting between the two delegations in the meeting room of the U.S. Government. It lasted for about 3 hours. In the name of the delegation, with very important help from the ambassador, the three legal experts--Professor Blum, our permanent representative at the United Nations and Dr Rosenne, the legal adviser to the Foreign Ministry--I proved to the President of the United States that the letter submitted to Israel's foreign minister on the last day of Camp David contained eight deviations from the language of the agreement at Camp David between President as-Sadat and myself, which the President of the United States also signed as a witness. I also explained why we would not, under any circumstances, be able to accept the interpretation of Article VI, sections 2 and 5, which destroys the peace treaty and without which it becomes a document lacking in content or, in English, a sham document.

That talk was also held in a friendly atmosphere and we parted in friendship. But it was clear that the two governments insisted on their views and neither the U.S. delegation nor the Israeli delegation moved from their positions, except for one important comment by the U.S. President to the secretary of state. He said: Why can't we use the language of the Camp David agreement? For, it will be recalled that an important American official admitted to an important member of the Israeli delegation that our claims on that issue were completely justified.

We had a Sabbath dinner that evening. I read the notes in the Israeli press. I must say that it was with regret that I saw the Israeli papers fabricating or making up what a gloomy atmosphere there was, a lack of community singing [shira betzibur]; I regretted seeing them do this. They were not present. The atmosphere was excellent; the community singing was fine. I thought that you would even hear it in Tel Aviv, despite the fact that the singing took place in Washington, and it was one of the most beautiful evenings in all our lives. This was said by both the guests and the hosts. But, of course, around the Sabbath table, where we blessed the wine and made the blessing over the food, we did not speak about politics at all, but about human, general issues.

The next day, on Saturday evening--on Saturday, of course, we kept the day of rest--my wife and I were invited to the White House to dine with the President of the United States and his wife, completely in private. After dinner, we again met with the President of the United States for a talk which lasted for more than 2 hours. We explained our positions to each other and each stuck to his position.

I must also recall that after the meeting of the two delegations in the U.S. Government's meeting room, we went to the State Department and dined with the secretary of state. It is obvious that this was what is called a working meal. It was there an opening was given for some sort of innovation that permitted us to change the situation.

The second talk with the U.S. President was also held in an atmosphere of friendship and it also ended in friendship. But, as I have already said, there was not yet any movement and we did not receive any word that there would be another meeting.

In the meantime I went to ABC and was interviewed on televison before millions of people. That interview ended with a question, a funnier one than I have ever heard on any interview: Why are you here? I thought at first that the interviewer was asking me why I was in Washington and I would have answered, at the invitation of the President of the United States. But he meant: Why was I in the studio and why was I being interviewed. Then, really, the Hebrew papers wrote, that I appeared embarrassed, he, the interviewer, was embarrassed and the journalist was apparently confused. I had no reason to be embarrassed, but I was happy and glad. I burst out laughing with my whole heart and I told him, you know why I am here; you invited me. You flooded us with cables asking that I come and be interviewed. Then you looked for Barbara Walters all over Europe so that she would come and conduct the interview. But they did not find her because she was in Morocco at that time, trying to get an interview with the shah, who had fallen. So I came here, how did he put it, in order to speak over the head of our government? Not in order to speak over the head of the government. I am speaking with your government and I will continue to speak with it. You invited me and I had a good opportunity to speak to the U.S. nation.

I want to say here that when the U.S. President and the secretary of state visit our country, we will put our television and radio at the disposal of the secretary of state and he will be able to speak over the head of our government to the whole nation of Israel. If he wants to speak against the government's policy, he will certainly be permitted to do so and we will not come to him with any complaints. Why? Because both the United States and the State of Israel are free and democratic countries.

Right after I came out of that interview the whole delegation was invited to the U.S. Government's meeting room, to meet the President, who was surrounded by the secretary of state, the secretary of defense and his other advisers, and new proposals were submitted to us. That was the turning point. Gentlemen, understand that even today I cannot reveal to you, that is, to the broad public, the contents of these proposals. The situation is very sensitive and I appeal to each of you to understand the sensitivity of the political situation.

Today the President of the United States is in Cairo. He will only arrive here on Saturday evening. During the next 2 days he will have to convince the president of Egypt and his advisers that they can and should accept the proposals which the Government of Israel has authorized.

I want to return to my announcement, which I gave to the thousands of Jews in New York: I am proud of my colleagues who voted in favor; I am proud of my colleagues who voted against; and I am no less proud of my colleagues who decided to abstain. That is democracy and all my colleagues used all three types of parliamentary voting. Good for them. But it is a fact that the majority decides in the name of the minority and that was the Cabinet decision.

I received the announcement about it from the deputy prime minister, my replacement. I phoned the President of the United States who was happy to hear about our positive reply. Now he has to receive a positive reply from Egypt. The president of Egypt cannot receive the proposals from the press, he has to receive them from the U.S. President and hear all the reasoning which will justify their acceptance by Egypt. Because of this I will not, today, reveal the contents of the proposals. I can only say, with a calm heart and a clear conscience and will full awareness, that they are proposals that the Government in Israel was able to approve and that the nation of Israel, when it is informed of their contents, will accept willingly. It is obvious that they will be brought for the Knesset's approval when the time comes.

Tomorrow I will give a report, a full one, to the Cabinet. I will also report, in full, to the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, on the condition that all the members specially promise not to reveal a word, just as they will give their word of honor regarding what I will tell them. But recently this word of honor has been systematically breached and this time I am really referring to matters of life and death. I cannot [permit leaks] and I bless the deputy prime minister who has withstood this test. Nobody in the government can allow the matter of peace, which is a matter of life for us and our children, to be undermined by a so-called leak, which is illegal and which also violates the human honor of everyone who gives his word not to reveal something and who immediately after the session runs to the radio, the television or the journalist and tells him what he was told. I hope that the members of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee will understand the situation this time. I appeal to them with this call and then I will also be able to give them all the information I will give the Cabinet.

Dear friends, if the Lord permits, the President of the United States, the secretary of state, the secretary of defense and their other advisers will arrive here on Saturday evening. I am sure that the Israeli nation will receive the President of the United States beautifully, with hospitality, with warmth. It is not correct to say that he is coming to put pressure on us. He did not put pressure on us in Washington. By the way, he knew in advance that no pressure would help.

He knew that we would not have changed our position at all and that, had the proposals submitted to our foreign minister at Camp David remained as they were, I would have left Washington saying a definite no and I would have done that without any hesitation because what is involved here is in the most vital interests of the Israeli nation and our children's future.

But I think that we can bless the fact that I was able to take the proposals to the government for approval. I, the prime minister, do not make personal decisions. I do not have the enormous authority the prime minister [as heard] of Egypt has. I had to ask for the approval of the government and I am grateful to it for having given that approval.

The President of the United States is not coming to put pressure on the Government of Israel. Of course, I can add that if there had been pressure of that sort, it would not have helped. He is coming in order to advance the peace process. All of us want to achieve peace, and so the President should be received with our traditional hospitality, which we learned in the days of our father Abraham, with warmth and friendship. I am convinced that this visit will be noted down in our history as one of the most important steps toward deepening the friendship between the United States and Israel.

I will now reply to questions in Hebrew and, afterward, I will give the announcement in English. I would like all our friends standing here to be more patient. After all, I am here after a night flight and, as you see, I appear quite fresh and awake. So, please show patience and hear my words to their end calmly and silently.

News Conference on Arrival

TA081641 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1350 GMT 8 Mar 79 TA

[News conference by Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin following his arrival statement at Ben-Gurion Airport upon his return from the United States--live]

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, if President Carter obtains Egypt's agreement to the U.S. proposals, will it be possible to sign a peace treaty?

[Answer] Yes.

[Shalom Qital] Mr Prime Minister, do you expect that, following this trip by President Carter, there will also be a tripartite meeting, face to face, with Carter and President as-Sadat?

[Answer] It is not inconceivable, not certain.

[Unidentified correspondent--apparently Elimelekh Ram] Mr Prime Minister, did you discuss the issue of an Israeli-U.S. defense pact with the President of the United States, and what are the chances on this issue?

[Answer] We did not agree on anything, but the idea was put forward. The initiative has to come from the United States. If such an initiative comes, I will recommend that the government approve it.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, do you expect that during President Carter's current trip it will be possible to at least initial the Israeli-Egyptian agreement?

[Answer] I do not think we will sign anything this week. I also want to announce that if it is possible to sign a peace treaty with Egypt within the next 2 weeks, as I hope, then we will not accept President as-Sadat's suggestion of signing the peace treaty on Mt Sinai. I will tell you why. We do not know where Mt Sinai is. There is a Muslim version, about Jabal Musa, which we have never accepted. It would be artificial to create the impression that we are climbing some mountain at dawn--it is also actually necessary to ride a mule to reach the summit--to announce that on that spot our father Moses gave us the Ten Commandments. That it artificial. That is not serious and we did not accept that proposal and we will not do so. I proposed--and we will insist on this--when the time comes for signing the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, I will go to Cairo with an attitude of respect for the other side and I will sign the Arabic version of the peace treaty. Afterward the president of Egypt will be kind enough to come to Jerusalem and sign the Hebrew version of the peace treaty. The President of the United States will have to come to both Jerusalem and Cairo to sign the English version, which is decisive from the aspect of interpretation.

[Shalom Qital] Mr Prime Minister, even before you arrived here and before President Carter arrived in Cairo, there was an announcement from the Egyptian communications media that Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil intends to give Vance new Egyptian proposals--counterproposals--as soon as he arrives. Do you not fear that the agreement between you and the President of the United States will be eroded on this trip?

[Answer] Why should I fear? I have not yet seen any Egyptian counterproposals. If proposals are submitted, we will read them. You know that, Qital, we also know how to read English. We will read the proposals and study them. If it turns out that it is impossible to accept them, then of course we will not accept them. It is as simple as that.

The proposals that were approved by the government are good ones for Israel and they do not harm Egypt at all. On the basis of those proposals we will be able to sign the peace treaty.

[Unidentified correspondent] Sir, in your talks with President Carter, were all the differences of opinion between Israel and the United States settled?

[Answer] I think that there were not only differences of opinion. We also agreed, from the beginning, on many things. Of course, we also disagreed on other issues, but I cannot go into detail.

[Elimelekh Ram] Mr Prime Minister, did the United States approve a grant of $3.5 billion for new IDF deployment in Sinai?

[Answer] Not yet. The problem was brought up. There will be a very serious discussion on it. Israel's request, in the event that a peace treaty is signed, is for a sum of between $3 billion and $4 billion. This request has not been exhausted, but it is clear that there must be a serious discussion on it. I also asked the President of the United States to approve, in the near future, a meeting between our two finance ministers--between Mr Blumenthal, who has just returned from China, and Simha Ehrlich. I think that both of them are very talented. They will find a way to reach an agreement against this background. Thank you very much.

Report on Cabinet Session

TA091106 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1022 GMT 9 Mar 79 TA

[From the "Red Telephone" program]

[Text] We will go now to the prime minister's office in Jerusalem, to our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi.

['Abadi] Shalom.

[Announcer] You have spoken with some Cabinet members after the Cabinet session.

['Abadi] The Cabinet session ended a few minutes ago. The prime minister is now reporting to the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee. The prime minister reported to the Cabinet on his talks with President Carter and summarized his visit to the United States. He completed the report given to the Cabinet on Tuesday by his deputy, Prof Yiga'el Yadin. Mr Begin clarified to the ministers the significance of the Egyptian [as heard] proposals the Cabinet accepted and asked the ministers not to publish their contents. At the end of the Cabinet meeting, he asked some ministers to give us their evaluations of the chances of President Carter's visit after hearing the prime minister's report and in the wake of the echoes coming from Egypt. First, we heard the evaluation of Housing and Construction Minister David Levi.

[Begin recording--Levi] We learn about the echoes from Egypt only from the media. As for the atmosphere in the Cabinet--there is optimism. I hope that the Egyptians will not make things difficult. If they do, then they will suffer the consequences.

[Elimelekh Ram] What do you mean when you say they will suffer the consequences, Sir?

[Levi] Israel's position has been stated. I am certain the Israeli Cabinet will stand by it. We have shown flexibility, preparedness and broadmindedness, and all these indicate our good will in continuing the breakthrough. [end recording]

['Abadi] We also heard from Energy Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i.

[Begin recording--Ram] How do you regard the situation after the Cabinet meeting?

[Moda'i] If As-Sadat and the Egyptian Government accept, then I see rosy chances.

[Ram] And if they do not, what will the scenario be then?

[Moda'i] You get what you ask for. The scenario will be that if this position is not accepted, the negotiations, at this stage, will run aground.

[Ram] How do you regard the first reactions coming from Egypt?

[Moda'i] I do not have definite reports on the Egyptian reactions. I hear that there are some objections. However, I do not know their content and thus I cannot express my view.

[Ram] I thank you very much. [end recording]

['Abadi] Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich:

[Begin recording--Ehrlich] Good results.

[Ram] Perhaps you can explain. We hear echoes from Egypt that are not so good.

[Ehrlich] This is only the beginning. One should be optimistic; one should hope.

[Ram] Is this the general feeling of the Cabinet, that good results are expected?

[Ehrlich] We did not discuss feelings in the Cabinet.

[Ram] What did you discuss?

[Ehrlich] We discussed different issues.

[Ram] Such as?

[Ehrlich] I cannot tell you; I cannot explain. [end recording]

['Abadi] We also heard from Education Minister Zeulun Hammer:

[Begin recording--Hammer] We all hope that there will be good results for the sake of the Israeli people and peace.

[Ram] What is your opinion about the data you presently have in your possession?

[Hammer] I only hope for good results.

[Unidentified correspondent] How do you evaluate the chances of Carter's trip? [end recording]

['Abadi] We posed the above question to Transportation Minister Hayim Landau.

[Begin recording--Landau] We will know this when the President arrives here. We will listen to what he has to say and then we will know the chances. [end recording]

[Announcer] We have just heard several comments. I will only summarize them for you: David Levi--The Cabinet is optimistic. If there are any difficulties the Egyptians will suffer the consequences; Yitzhaq Moda'i--If Egypt agrees everything will be rosy. If it does not then the negotiations will run aground; Finance Minister Simha Ehrlich claims that the results are good; Education Minister Zevulun Hammer hopes for good results; and Minister Hayim Landau says he will hear from Carter about the chances for peace when he returns from Egypt with the results. These are more or less the statements of the Cabinet ministers after participating in the Cabinet meeting which lasted approximately 3 hours. We will return to our correspondent Yosi 'Abadi later to hear further details from the ministers participating in the Cabinet session.

Begin Statement After Knesset Briefing

TA091243 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1226 GMT 9 Mar 79 TA

[Statement and impromptu news conference by Prime Minister Menahem Begin at his office in Jerusalem--live]

[Text] We are looking forward to the arrival of President Carter tomorrow. President Carter will travel from the airport directly to my house, where there will be a ceremonial, yet very intimate, dinner with the participation of only four people: The President of the United States and his wife, my wife and myself.

There are grounds for believing that after this meal, a tete-a-tete discussion between myself and the President will take place.

On Sunday we will begin work. There will be delegations and we will use the Cabinet's meeting hall, probably around 1100. Prior to that, the U.S. President will visit the Israeli president and I will accompany him to Yad Vashem [memorial to the holocaust victims in Jerusalem]. At 1100 the two delegations will meet.

We have received the names of the members of the U.S. delegation. On the part of the Israeli Cabinet, the delegation will consist of the members of the Ministerial Committee for Security Affairs together with their advisers.

I can end this statement by saying: This week was a good one for the people of Israel. Let us hope that the next week will be good for both the people of Israel and all the free nations.

[Shalom Qital] Mr Prime Minister, you have met with members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee and your colleagues in the Coalition. Are you encouraged by the reactions you received from them?

[Begin] I think the sessions were very good.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, did the Cabinet refer to the statement made by Egyptian Foreign Minister Mustafa Khalil on Egyptian counterproposals?

[Begin] No. There was no need for that.

[Elimelekh Ram] Mr Prime Minister, did the members of the coalition...

[Begin, continuing] We shall hear all the details from the U.S. President and his advisers.

[Elimelekh Ram] Mr Prime Minister, did the members of the Coalition, or the members of the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee criticize the U.S. proposals accepted by the Cabinet?

[Begin] No.

[Shalom Qital] Has anything changed in your evaluation since you returned, in the course of the next [as heard] 24 hours?

[Begin] No. All the evaluations still hold true.

[Elimelekh Ram] Despite the not so optimistic reports from Egypt?

[Begin] What do you mean, at this moment everything depends on Egypt's reply. Israel has done its share and we hope Egypt will give a positive reply. If it does, there will still be other problems, which we will try to solve, but the road will be paved for the signing of the peace treaty.

If, God forbid, Egypt gives a negative answer, then it will be the responsibility of that country which gives a negative answer.

However, we want to express the hope that the answer will be positive.

[Unidentified correspondent] Will the U.S. secretary of state continue his shuttle tour here?

[Begin] He will be here tomorrow; you will have the opportunity to ask him this.

Are you asking me? Sometimes I cannot reply to questions pertaining to myself and you want me to answer to a question pertaining to the U.S. secretary of state?

[Barely distinct remark, probably by the prime minister's communication adviser, to the effect that the prime minister will now reply to questions in English]

[Indistinct question by Dan Margalit, mentioning mutual concessions]

[Begin] I think that Mr Margalit is indeed a smart correspondent. At the end, when I was about to speak in English, he sneaked in such a delicate question, and now the time has come for a question which is difficult to answer. It is not a question of mutuality. The Israeli Cabinet has approved certain highly significant U.S. proposals. We must receive an answer from Egypt and we are waiting for the reply.

[Begin then switches to English, at which point the live coverage of the news conference ends]

PERES DISCUSSES LABOR MISGIVINGS OVER PEACE TREATY

TA081707 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1505 GMT 8 Mar 79 TA

[From the IDF afternoon newsreel]

[Text] The Labor Party has not yet decided how it will vote when the draft peace treaty is brought up for the Knesset's approval. This was said today by Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres who was appearing before the insurance forum in Tel Aviv. Mr Peres rejected the possibility of a defense pact with the United States since, according to him, it would not guarantee Israel's security, just as it did not guarantee the security of Vietnam and Korea. Our correspondent Rafi Reshef brings us some of Shim'on Peres' remarks.

[Begin recording--Peres] We will search for a way to express our position through voting. We favor peace with Egypt, which we consider of prime importance, but are against the autonomy program, which worries us, gives us serious concern. [end recording]

[Reshef] Shim'on Peres had reservations about vain pretensions that Israel is capable of defending Saudi Arabia.

[Begin recording--Peres] How will we defend Saudi Arabia? I do not understand this. Will we send soldiers to Saudi Arabia? Could we have defended Iran, realistically? What could IDF troops have done if they were, heaven forbid, in Iran? Is this a military matter? [end recording]

[Reshef] Recalling previous contacts Israeli governments have had with Jordan's King Husayn, Peres said that despite the fact that no treaty was achieved with Jordan, peace was achieved without a treaty.

[Begin recording--Peres] There are conditions of partial peace between us and Jordan without any written document. The danger in the negotiations with Egypt is that we will have a document of peace, but it is doubtful whether there will be conditions of peace. [end recording]

[Reshef] Nevertheless, Peres said, it is preferable to take another step toward peace than to hesitate, to stop, thus leading to new dangers.

DAVAR ANALYZES ADVANTAGES, DISADVANTAGES OF A DEFENSE PACT

TA081212 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 8 Mar 79 p 5 TA

[Editorial: "The Advantage of Defense Over a Pact"]

[Text] The idea of a U.S.-Israeli defense treaty is nothing new. All of Israel's governments have at one time or another toyed with it...the novelty this time is that reports of resurrection of this idea originate in Washington and not Jerusalem. And, the possibility of there being substance in these reports is quite reasonable, at least in the eyes of those who feel that President Carter may need further incentives to motivate Israel and Egypt to conclude the agreement between them unless he wants to go home empty-handed.

Many Israelis find the thought of such a defense treaty attractive because they see it as establishing traditional responsibility on the part of U.S. administrations where Israel's security and survival are concerned; some also add Israel's prosperity to this. This in itself is not a bad thing, although the prime minister may have exaggerated its importance when he stated that the time had come to formalize Israel's significance as a part of the free world.

The major advantage of such a defense pact could be internal. For Israel, it would facilitate the Cabinet's "sale" of the agreement with Egypt to that part of the public that is opposed to concessions in Sinai. However, where relations with the United States are concerned it is doubtful whether such a pact will prove of great or practical usefulness. This is not because the fall of Vietnam and the severance of relations with Taiwan have taught us that the United States cannot be relied upon as an ally; in Vietnam the United States invested tens of thousands of lives and hundreds and billions of dollars. As for Taiwan, it was not attacked and thus did not put the United States to the test regarding its obligations. The obvious U.S. interest is--in particular after the recent avalanches--to fulfill obligations and calm allies such as Japan and the West European countries which fear a loss of U.S. credibility.

Nonetheless it is felt that Israel would be wiser to enlist its friends in Congress--whose approval for ratification of such a pact would be essential--to support it with regard to the extent of economic and defense aid and administration policy on other various Middle East matters. A defense pact would anchor Israel's dependence upon the United States in a contractual document, since the official reciprocity in the written text of such a pact will not delude anyone into thinking that the IDF would be alerted to come to the aid of the United States in a conflict with Mexico, or even with the Soviet Union. Israel does not want U.S. soldiers to fight in her service, and no signature by the present President and Congress will be able to compel their future successors to act contrary to what they will then believe to be in the supreme national interest. America's traditional involvement, tested in times of crises and war, is important to Israel in meaning rather than in form. An Israel-U.S. defense pact will mainly prove useful to Israel if it furthers attaining an agreement with Egypt, but not much else.

MORNING PRESS EDITORIALS COMMENT ON CARTER VISIT

TA090902 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 9 Mar 79 TA

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] We start with some headlines: HATZOFE--Welcome President Carter; HA'ARETZ--Facing New Egyptian Proposals; 'AL HAMISHMAR--Days of Hope and Fear; SHE'ARIM--Beware, Mines Right Ahead; NOVINY KURIER--An Historic Mission.

HATZOFE writes that the leader of the American superpower heading the free world and a friend of the State of Israel is a most respected guest in the Jewish state. The citizens will welcome the President. The paper adds that an in-depth examination of the proposals to be discussed in the Cabinet will compel the ministers to consult with their factions before reaching any final decisions. President Carter's visit to Jerusalem inevitably prompts the need for a decision. However, there should be a time period to clarify matters with the President's assistants after his departure. The Israeli people wished for a secure and honorable peace, a genuine peace, in all of Israel's territory.

HA'ARETZ writes that to examine Egypt's real intentions will be the task of the U.S. administration. In any case, it should make clear to its Egyptian hosts that it would be better not to place an extra burden on the peace-seeking Jewish people's hearts. It should not be claimed that the Israeli public does not realize the problems As-Sadat is facing in the Arab world. We may expect him to show no less understanding of the problems the Israeli Government must satisfactorily solve. We hope the U.S. President conveys this message to his Egyptian host.

DAVAR writes that we, Israelis, should not draw President Carter into our internal arguments regarding a peace treaty with Egypt during his stay here. It would constitute a grave distortion of the majority of Israeli public opinion and it could damage our status in the United States is hostile viewpoints are voiced during the President's stay in Jerusalem. The guest should be greeted with sympathy toward the United States, a sympathy going beyond a certain president or a certain policy, and with hope for a successful conclusion of his mission. This success is more important to the peoples of the Middle East than it is to the President and the American people.

'AL HAMISHMAR says that the Israeli Government's endorsing the U.S. proposals, made use of the opportunity given it by the United States and this time, finally, showed more flexibility. However, we should not ignore the fact that now the main problem is the Palestinian problem, which has not been solved to both parties' satisfaction. It should be hoped that the U.S. proposals will enable the differences to be brought closer, at least on problems of formulation. However, we should not rejoice yet. The negotiations, in their present stage, are only beginning. We all hope this is the last stage toward the signing of a peace treaty.

Jerusalem POST is of the opinion that President Carter will make a real contribution if he proves to the Egyptian president that the United States will stand up to the challenge of supporting him against the opponents of the peace treaty in the Arab world and against those who reject the two sensitive articles [of the peace treaty] in the fragile initial stages of an Egyptian-Israeli peace.

'OMER writes that it should be suggested to Israel that it follow in Egypt's footsteps. When a 'no' is necessary, it is better to say it to Egypt and not to the United States. When it is necessary to say 'no' to the Americans, then it should be phrased as "No, but...."

HAMODI'A says that Begin's statement on his arrival in Israel arouses new hopes. If it can be assumed that Mr Begin indeed persuaded the U.S. President and his assistants that Israel was not an obstacle on the road to peace, then accepting the President's invitation was worthwhile, even though the invitation was sent under difficult and pressing conditions.

SHE'ARIM writes that the Israeli Government cannot find a way out of the political trap it has gotten itself into. What's more, new pages written in the extensive negotiations constantly make things worse.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EVENTS, INCIDENTS OF 8 MARCH

Length of Military Service

LD081245 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] Commodore Ahmad Madani, minister of defense of the Iranian Islamic National Army, in a press, radio and television interview this morning said: In accordance with a bill approved by the Council of Ministers and Revolution Council, military service for women has been abolished, and those women doing their service may present themselves at their barracks next Saturday and receive the documents terminating their service.

Commodore Madani said: Military service for doctors, licentiates, people with diplomas and ordinary people has been reduced to 1 year. Also, servicemen, taking into account the date of their call-up, will have exemptions ranging from 1 month up to 1 year. The minister added: All our efforts are concentrated on bringing about conditions for the welfare of soldiers and members of the army, and the entire Iranian people so that the army will lose its haughty aspect.

He added: All servicemen who have deserted their garrisons at the behest of the imam and have so far failed to present themselves for duty, provided that they do so by 25 March, will have their crimes of absenteeism pardoned and the period concerned will be considered as part of their service. Those servicemen who, in accordance with the new law, would serve more than 1 year and whose term of military service would end in accordance with the new regulations, would enjoy the benefits of 2 years' military service as stipulated by the state employment law.

Commodore Madani said: It has been taken into consideration and approved that all diplomaed servicemen shall become NCO's, whereas in the past those diplomaed servicemen whose average mark was less than 12 were compulsorily deemed ordinary soldiers.

Tabriz Calm, Arrests

LD0812112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The Islamic Revolutionary Committee has informed the PARS correspondent at the air force base in Tabriz that, as a result of vigilance and efforts by the revolutionary fighters and cooperation of various people from all walks of life in uprooting and eliminating the antirevolutionary elements, Tabriz has been experiencing calm, peaceful nights. These antirevolutionary elements are being arrested in groups by the revolutionary guards and are sent to prison. The people of Tabriz are requested by the Imam Khomeyni's committee to put aside personal and individual hostilities and animosities in order to prevent any and all obstacles and hindrances to the revolution.

Fars: Dissolution of Khomeyni Committees

LD081754 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Mr Nosratollah Amini, governor general of Fars Province, in a message addressed to the inhabitants of Fars, announced the dissolution of all the Imam Khomeyni committees in all government offices, factories, cities and villages in the provinces. In his message, the Fars governor general, while thanking the committee members for their efforts, announced that henceforth law enforcement affairs and all similar work would be entrusted to members of the police, gendarmerie and the relevant departments.

General Staff Communique

LD081838 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Here is a communique from the General Staff of the National Iranian Islamic Army:

Out of consideration for the position of those soldiers who, in the course of the Iranian Islamic revolution, left their garrisons and barracks at the behest of the Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution, and who could not return to their previous posts immediately after the establishment of the Provisional Revolution Government, the Iranian Ministry of National Defense is giving them a period of grace until 25 March to present themselves at their garrisons. After this date, they will be deemed to be absentees. Regrettably, reports have reached us that certain soldiers and army servicemen, who had previously attended their posts of duty, misunderstood the communique from the Ministry of National Defense and left their garrisons. It is essential to remind you that the communique from the Ministry of National Defense does not apply to those soldiers and servicemen who previously and since the communique was issued presented themselves at their garrisons. All those who left their garrisons following the issue of the above-mentioned communique or who intend to leave them will be deemed to be deserters, and they will be treated in accordance with the army's disciplinary regulations. Therefore, all soldiers and servicemen are emphatically reminded not to leave their post of duty under any circumstances whatsoever without prior permission.

[Signed] General Staff of the National Iranian Islamic Army.

Women Demonstrate Against Veils

LD081820 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] I now draw your attention to a report just handed to me: On the occasion of 8 March [anniversary of women's emancipation and abandoning of veil] and following reports in some newspapers regarding the chador, a group of girl students from schools and universities today carried various banners and chanted slogans opposing the wearing of Islamic veils and restrictions on women in their choice of dress, as they headed for Tehran University from various high schools. The group was later joined by a number of women employees of private comapnies, as well as the university's girl students near the main gate of the university. They then headed for the streets of Tehran.

Having delivered speeches at the technical college, the group left for the prime minister's office and the residence of the Ayatollah Taleqani to voice their objections. According to some reports, unfortunately, elements supporting the former corrupt regime insulted the demonstrators in some areas and caused our sisters anxiety. We condemn these acts.

Entezam Press Conference

LD081807 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] After announcing the decrees issued by the provisional Islamic government's Council of Ministers, government spokesman Entezam said: Recently, a number of people have been transgressing on lands belonging to others. These people have even taken over plots of land within turnpikes and railways. These actions are unlawful, and the violators will be prosecuted by the government.

Commenting on an agreement for the purchase of helicopters from the Bell Corporation, he said: Bell's helicopter manufacturing project was received by the office of the prime minister yesterday. Nearly $4 billion, or 28 billion tomans, have been spent on this project. This could not have been of any benefit to the people. There are currently 1,000 helicopters available which were made in Tehran, Esfahan and Kermanshah. The government is reviewing the situation with the aim of using them for road construction, agriculture, customs and various purposes in the maritime industry. The deputy prime minister pointed out that the Bell agreement has been suspended and that nearly all its foreign personnel have left Iran.

Referring to loans provided by Iran to certain other countries, the government spokesman said: The previous regime loaned $14.2 billion to Egypt, Senegal, Pakistan and Britain. The government is studying the situation to recover these loans.

Commenting on the resignation of Prime Minister Bazargan, the deputy prime minister said: "Eng Bazargan is not and has not been thinking of resigning. During the past 2 days we have had numerous telephone calls in this connection, even from New Zealand and London. We have told them the same thing.

Entezam was asked: A number of foreign companies operating in Iran either owe some money to the Iranian Government or vice versa. What will happen to these companies? The government spokesman said: Agreements signed by all these companies must be reviewed. At present, owners of dozens, even hundreds of factories established through agreements between the former government and foreign governments have fled the country. Now the employees and workers of these factories have no supervisors and receive no salaries. Therefore a commission has been set up to investigate the situation in these companies [words indistinct] as well as consulting engineers, joint Iranian-foreign factories and organizations affiliated to the former shah. The commission will be making arrangements for payment of salaries to employees of these companies and factories.

Entezam was asked about the exporting of gas to various countries. The deputy prime minister said: We are going to review all the agreements concerning to what countries and at what price the gas should be sold.

As for publishing the list of those barred from leaving the country, the spokesman said: Part of the list has been prepared. Right now we are busy collecting the names of those directors who have committee infringements in various organizations. We hope to have the list ready shortly and have it distributed to the passport department and border post officials. However, these names will not be made public.

A correspondent asked: Some individuals, acting in the name of committees, are punishing people and flogging them in public places. What do you have to say to that?

The spokesman said: Unfortunately, a number of people who have arms are abusing the privilege, thus causing trouble for others. These instances are not numerous. Imam Khomeyni, as well as the Revolutionary Council and Revolutionary Court, insist that these acts must not take place. Some solutions to prevent such incidents will be implemented. From there on, the Revolutionary Guard corps will start its activities. Another (?solution) is for the Revolutionary Court to severely punish individuals bothering people. A case in point was the one you witnessed days ago. The spokesman added: No one has the right to bother anyone else before referring to the court first. As pointed out by the imam, people must not trouble others unless they have the authority.

Relations With Indonesia

LD082214 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Quoting Parviz Safinia, the Iranian ambassador to Djakarta, AP reports: Iran will continue its assistance to friendly countries, particularly Muslim countries. Safinia, who had previously met the Indonesian president, said: Suharto has given assurance that he will continue his country's friendly relations toward Iran. He added: Iran's relations with Indonesia, in view of the fact that the two countries are Islamic, will become stronger. The previous Iranian Government had considered granting Indonesia about $200 million in aid to expand Indonesia's development projects.

Air Force Notice

LD082202 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1758 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] We now draw the attention of our dear listeners to a communique from the staff of the Iranian National Air Force: All personnel of the permanent and educational cadres, technical students, students, NCO's, cadets, officers and troops and the entire staff of the airtraining command are hereby informed to present themselves to the relevant units by Saturday, the day after tomorrow, 10 March 1979. It is axiomatic that should they fail to attend, they will be considered deserters and treated in accordance with regulations.

[Signed] Staff of the Iranian National Air Force.

Warning Against 'Bothering Honorable Women'

LD082107 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1939 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued tonight by the imam central committee: According to some reports, a number of traitors and treacherous individuals, acting in the name of the committee, are bothering honorable women and insulting them. Officials of the revolutionary committees are duty-bound to take the utmost care to prevent such incidents. The culprits will be punished swiftly and severely.

Pakistani Envoy Arrives

LD082151 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 8 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Agha Shahi, foreign affairs adviser to the chief martial law administrator of Pakistan, arrived in Tehran yesterday [8 March] afternoon at the head of a delegation. He is carrying messages from the president of Pakistan for His Great Eminence the Ayatollah Khomeyni and Prime Minister Bazargan.

In the afternoon, Agha Shahi met Foreign Minister Karim Sanjabi. In the course of the meeting Agha Shahi, referring to the Iranian Islamic revolution, pointed out that the revolution had shifted the region's political center of gravity and that Pakistan intends to review its policy, preferring to bring any change of policy in line with Iran's policy. He added: Another outcome of Iran's Islamic revolution, achieved under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, was the emergence of a spirit of solidarity between the Islamic countries of the region, through which colonialist influence could be removed in these countries, thus purging them of its traces.

The Iranian foreign minister said in reply: Iran's Islamic revolution, under the leadership of His Great Eminence the Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni, is not only unparalleled in Iran, but it is rare historically. He expressed the hope that as a result of the revolution, maximum expansion of relations between Iran and Pakistan can be achieved. Dr Sanjabi then described the role played by the people in bringing the revolution to fruition, adding that had it not been for their self-sacrifice and solidarity, the eradication of the roots of tyranny would not have been achieved so swiftly. Agha Shahi is to leave for Qom today in order to meet Imam Khomeyni and deliver a message sent by the president of Pakistan. On Saturday he is also to meet Prime Minister Bazargan.

TEHRAN REPORTS ON EVENTS, INCIDENTS OF 9 MARCH

Execution of Three Officers

LD091115 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

[Text] We now draw your attention to a report which we have received from the Islamic Revolution Court: Dear listeners, I am speaking to you now from Qasr Prison. The spokesman of the Islamic revolution has a message for you: In the name of God, breaker of the oppressors: The Iranian Islamic Revolution Court last night held a session to investigate the crimes of the traitors to the nation and of those who for many long years were in the service of the corrupt and evil regime. During this session, the court investigated the bills of indictment presented by the public prosecutor of the Iranian Islamic revolution against Lt Gen Ja'farqoli Sadri, former head of the state police; Maj Naser Qavami, former deputy head of police station No 13 in the bazaar; and Capt Qasem Iranpanah, better known as Qasem Siah, officer in charge of torture at Qasr political prison.

The accusations expounded in the bill of indictment against Lt Gen Ja'farqoli Sadri are as follows: 1) Taking part in massacres; 2) Taking steps toward and carrying out an uprising against the government and against national independence; 3) Corruption on earth; 4) Combating God, the apostle of God, and the imam of the era, may peace be upon him; 5) Aiding countless murders by issuing the order for murder with the aim of crushing the freedom-seekers; 6) Attempting countless murders by setting up the joint police-SAVAK committee, known as the counter-sabotage committee, and the administration of the operations of this committee; and 7) Undermining the foundations of the lawful and national government by eliminating fundamental liberties and depriving people of their freedom.

The accusations contained in the bill of indictment against Naser Qavami are as follows: Murder; attempted murder; corruption on earth; and combating God, the apostle of God and the imam of the era, may peace be upon him.

The accusations against Qasem Iranpanah are as follows: 1) Imposing censorship and suppression in Qasr political prison with regard to young people, freedom-seekers, the clergy and those who had been previously convicted unjustly by the regime's agents in courts of injustice; 2) Depriving the struggling prisoners of their most natural rights; 3) Barbarous torture of ardent and freedom-seeking young people; 4) Violating the personal dignity of, and violent assault on, the best sons of the Islamic people and the strugglers for freedom; 6) [as heard] Preventing and obstructing the carrying out of religious duties, including the holding of congregational prayers, the reading of the Koran and other duties; 7) Using scurrilous language against, and reviling prisoners and uttering blasphemous words; and 8) Stripping prisoners in one another's presence and forcing them to assault one another indecently.

The Iranian Islamic revolution investigated the accusations against the three accused and, in accordance with the holy verses from the Koran, passed the death sentence on the said three accused persons and ordered the carrying out of these sentences. The sentences were carried out at 0730 this morning in the yard of Qasr Prison.

Bojnurd Earth Tremor

LD091130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

[Text] According to a dispatch from our colleagues in Mashhad's central radio and television, a light earthquake this morning rocked Bojnurd. After contacting the police in Bojnurd by telephone, our colleagues announced that the earthquake, fortunately, did not cause any casualties.

Tehran Rally

LD091132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

[Text] We draw your attention to a message: It was announced that at 1000 today a rally would be held by the people of the capital in support of the head of the radio and television organization on Jam-e Jam Avenue. Mr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, expressing thanks, requested that such a rally should not take place in view of the inclement weather.

Publicity Office Message

LD091240 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0600 GMT 9 Mar 79 LD

[Message from Imam Khomeyni's publicity office]

[Text] At this sensitive hour of destiny, when the heroic struggling Iranian nation wishes to make use of the results and achievements of its great revolution, it should guard its great revolution with complete vigilance and wakefulness, and should be so vigilant and awake that the enemy cannot penetrate our strong ranks under any deceptive pretext. The enemy is lying in wait to inflict crushing and mortal blows to the body of the revolution of the Iranian Muslim nation, after briefly changing its face, whenever it gets the opportunity. We should not give the enemy such an opportunity. At this sensitive juncture it is essential for us to grasp all the existing opportunities in order to increase the revolutionary vigilance of the struggling Iranian people. We should embark on consistent efforts to create a constructive society. We are duty-bound to organize all our forces and not to lose the least opportunity to prevent history from repeating itself. This is a religious, spiritual, conscionable, moral and revolutionary duty, and is the greatest duty which builds destinies and makes men.

Therefore, in accordance with this duty it is essential that we do not lose the opportunity and that we take the necessary steps as soon as possible toward a greater vigilance by the Muslim nation of Iran, frustrating the plots of the demons. To this end the Imam Khomeyni's publicity office in Qom invites all the ulema, scholars and all researchers not to refrain from carrying out any cooperation along the path. With great pleasure, the publicity office will receive all thoughts, opinions and scientific, political, social and religious articles, and after making a selection, will publish these.

[Signed] Imam Khomeyni's publicity office, in Qom.

SOCIALISTS REPORTEDLY WITHDRAW FROM NATIONAL FRONT

JN071814 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1725 GMT 7 Mar 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 7 March--Today the socialist group in the Iranian National Front decided to withdraw from the front and to join the recently-formed National Democratic Front. A statement issued by the group accused the Iranian National Front of being unable to embrace all the patriotic parties and organizations in the country. The statement said that the front was unable to perform its required role and was the prisoner of events. The socialist group cautioned against what it termed the dangers of possible deviation from the principles of democracy and the monopoly of political action. It also warned against the hard blow that would be dealt the revolution by a civil war.

(Abuelfad) Qasimi, secretary general of the Party of Iran, one of the parties [words indistinct] in the front, said: The withdrawal of the socialist group from the front makes no difference at all. The National Front organ issued today violently attacked the socialist group and charged it with opportunism. Reliable sources say that the new structure of the National Democratic Front will be defined soon. The new front's aim is to embrace all the political and revolutionary parties and organizations hostile to imperialism. These organizations are expected to number five, including the secret organization called the National Movement for the Liberation of Iran. The Islamic Marxist People's Mujahidin organization and the Marxist people's Feda'i-ye organizations are also expected to join.

TUDEH PARTY DOES NOT EXPECT 'IMMEDIATE PRESENCE' IN GOVERNMENT

LD081131 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 6 Mar 79 p 3 LD

[Siegmund Ginzberg Tehran dispatch: "We Listen Again to Tudeh's Voice"]

[Excerpts] During the insurrection the communists fought and exerted their influence alongside the Marxist Feda-i-ye, the Islamic Mujahidin and the great mass of the people who rushed to arm themselves. "We do not want to play down the role of the other organizations," Tudeh Central Committee member Ali Korari, free but in hiding after 13 years of imprisonment, told us, smiling beneath his thick black moustache, "and we do not want to play down our party's role. In those days we fought everyone, the 'armed wing' and also the 'political' cadres. We had many martyrs in the insurrection." Were you involved in particular operations, we asked? "We fought with the others," the replied, "but in some operations our presence was decisive: The first assaults on police stations to seize weapons, the capture of the Eshadabad barracks (The first of the great infantry barracks to fall into the rebels' hands--the outer wall, riddled with bullet holes, still testifies to the firepower released during the assault before the surrender), the capture of the radio station and the seizing of the Jamshidiyah barracks which enabled former SAVAK chief Nasiri to be captured."

Despite friction with the leaders of the revolutionary religious movement throughout the phase preceding the insurection, the Tudeh's political line toward the Islamic movement now has a strongly unitary connotation. They have given the order to suspend the strikes in the oil sector, even though the workers have not yet received a positive response to their request to be represented on the Revolutionary Council and in the Provisional Government. They have stopped the agitation which had emerged among television workers as a sign of protest against the integralist traits of the new leadership. "We do not expect to have a presence in government in the immediate future," Comrade Kobari told us. "But we will fight to assert the role and demands of the working class. Our aim is to support the government and to criticize the weak points in its action: those that go against the interests of the working class and reduce the revolution's anti-imperialist impact."

NVOI COMMENTS ON ROLE OF REVOLUTIONARY COUNCILS

TA071945 [Editorial Report TA] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran at 1750 GMT on 6 March carries a commentary entitled "Once More on the Revolutionary Councils" which says: The revolutionary councils and committees have made a great contribution to the Iranian revolution's victory. Some 70 years ago also, the revolutionary councils and committees played an effective role in insuring the constitutional revolution's victory. Reaction and despotism have always attacked these revolutionary organizations. Today the enemies of our revolution are trying to infiltrate these revolutionary organizations in a bid to destroy the nation's centers of resistance. Care must be taken to elect honest and trusted people of all classes to the councils and committees. "The more revolutionaries in the revolutionary councils and committees, the greater will be the success of these organizations in the discharge of their national and revolutionary duties. The revolutionary councils and committees should devote their efforts to strengthening the revolutionary ranks of the Provisional Revolutionary Government, and the fulfillment of the government's progressive and national program."

NVOI COMMENTS ON OIL PRODUCTION, NEW GOVERNMENT

TA090344 [Editorial Report] The Clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 4 March carries three commentaries. The first is on oil production. It praises the workers, personnel and administrative staff of the National Iranian Oil Company [NIOC] who produce the country's "source of survival." It says: "Twenty-five years ago when our oil was nationalized we proved to the British that we could protect our national resources, particularly our rich oil resource. Oil company workers, personnel and administrative staff have played an important part in the glorious triumph of the Iranian revolution."

The commentary goes on to say that Hasan Nazih, director of NIOC, has addressed the oil company workers and praised their activities. Hazih has reminded the workers of foreign interference, especially American and British domination in the past. Nazih condemned the Iranian nationals who stole the oil company workers blind.

The Bazargan government and the problems it faces is the topic of the second commentary. It indicates that the people of Iran have entrusted their future in the hands of the provisional government. "The first problem of the Iranian revolution is that we have not completely defeated the enemy." American agents are still trying to strike at the revolutionary government in order to ruin the plans of the Bazargan government. The commentary praises the work of the revolutionary councils during the revolution and the reconstruction periods. It says that these revolutionary councils have played an important role in the oil-rich regions, in government offices, in the villages and in the cities. Even though these revolutionary councils will face new difficulties, the commentary says, they must continue the struggle to fulfill the goals of the revolution.

The third commentary addresses the self-sacrificing and brave people of Iran. It says: "Foreign interference stood in the way of our country's development even though we were blessed with enlightened and hardworking people at all levels of society." The commentary concludes by saying: "Our people deserve a prosperous and free country. The people of Iran are capable of running their own affairs. Our brave and self-sacrificing people, who were able to bring about the revolution, must now actively participate in fulfilling the goals of the revolution."

INDIA

SOVIET PRIME MINISTER KOSYGIN SPEAKS ON ARRIVAL IN NEW DELHI

BK090919 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Mar 79 BK

[Excerpts] Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin was given a warm welcome on his arrival in New Delhi this afternoon on a 7-day official visit to India.

Speaking to newsmen, Mr Kosygin said he is happy to be in India at the invitation of Mr Desai. He said he will have discussions with Indian leaders on many questions of a general political nature and also bilateral issues.

The Soviet prime minister underlined the fact that there are no differences between India and his country. There is a lot in common between the two countries which bind them, he said. We are united on the question of peace and the Soviet Union will support all those who strive for peace.

Later Mr Kosygin drove in a long motorcade to the Rashtrapati Bhavan.

Tibetans' Welcome

BK091147 Hong Kong AFP in English 1126 GMT 9 Mar 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, March 9 (AFP)--A group of Tibetan followers of the self-exiled spiritual leader Dalai Lama, stood by the roadside carrying anti-China banners to greet Soviet Prime Minister Aleksey Kosygin as he drove from the airport to the presidential palace.

Representing the Tibetan community in Delhi and the Tibetan Youth Congress, they also carried banners saying "peace-loving people of the world unite against Chinese military hegemonism."

In a memorandum addressed to Mr. Kosygin, the Tibetans, who have been in India for the last 20 years, voiced appreciation of the "better understanding shown by the Soviet Union about the true nature of Tibetan people's uprising as people [words indistinct] against Chinese rule."

It also praised the recent statement of the Soviet representative in the Security Council criticising the Chinese "annexation of Tibet.

INDIAN EXPRESS REPORTS SOVIET DIPLOMATS EXPELLED

BK090709 Hong Kong AFP in English 0657 GMT 9 Mar 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 9 Mar (AFP)--India has expelled two Soviet diplomats following the arrest of two Indian citizens accused of spying for the Soviet Union, the INDIAN EXPRESS daily reported today. The newspaper said that one of the two Indians was a former government employee in the Ministry of Defense and the other was a businessman from Calcutta, arrested at the end of last January. They were being held in Tihar jail, the central prison here. No details were given on the identities of the expelled Soviet diplomats or the two Indian nationals.

The report came on the same day as the scheduled arrival in the Indian capital of Soviet Premier Aleksey Kosygin on an official week-long visit.

Observers recalled that last Friday the first secretary and assistant commercial attache at the Soviet embassy in New Delhi, Victor I. Kolbasnikov, was found dead in the offices of the Soviet trade representative in Calcutta.

Government Denial of Report

BK090911 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Mar 79 BK

[Text] A government spokesman has denied a report published in a New Delhi daily today that some foreign diplomats have been expelled from India. The Ministry of External Affairs says that there is no truth in the report that any diplomat has been declared persona non grata or expelled from India.

Vajpayee Statement

BK090912 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Mar 79 BK

[Text] The external affairs minister has appealed to the press to exercise utmost restraint in their criticism of foreign missions. The press, Mr Vajpayee said, should try and help strengthen the existing friendly ties with other countries rather than indulge in cheap propaganda and create difficulties by making baseless charges.

Mr Vajpayee said during question hour in the Rajya Sabha that the government cannot but deplore the articles and reports casting personalized aspersions on foreign diplomats accredited to India.

PAKISTAN

MORE ON HAQ'S REMARKS ON BHUTTO CASE, PIRZADA APPEAL

BK081640 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 8 Mar 79 BK

[Text] President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that the Bhutto case is purely a criminal case and there is no change in his stand that there should be no interference with Superior Court's decisions on criminal cases. If anything, this stand has been further strengthened now. He was talking informally to newsmen after laying the foundation stone of a Fauji Foundation fertilizer factory at Got Macchi. He was asked whether his stand has changed following his recent meeting with former Federal Minister Abdul Hafiz Pirzada in Rawalpindi.

Asked what actually happened at the meeting, the president said the sum total of it was that Mr Pirzada wanted clemency for Mr Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto. He said he made it clear to Mr Pirzada that this is a criminal case. It is subjudice and any discussion of it is futile as it is before the Supreme Court. He also made it clear and reiterated today that nobody should have the power to go against the verdict of the court. He said he stands by this principle.

The president said this is a criminal case and the government has endeavored to consider it as such. He regretted that some people have tried their utmost to politicize this case, and Mr Pirzada's statement on his meeting is a link of the same chain.

The president said this meeting took place at Mr Pirzada's request. He said it has been his practice to meet anybody who wants to see him without any (?hesitation), but since he was very busy, Mr Pirzada had to wait many days to meet him.

The president said Mr Pirzada's statement, if reported correctly in the press, is regrettable because it could create a great deal of misunderstanding. That is why he had to make the position explicitly clear in Karachi yesterday.

Asked to comment on Mr Pirzada's statement that he intends to meet all corps commanders in connection with the Bhutto case, the president said normally army officers, big or small, would not meet politicians. Mr Pirzada cannot meet any corps commander without permission, he added.

About appeals for clemency for Mr Bhutto received from foreign countries, the president said that as he had stated in Lahore recently he has not received any telephone calls from anybody. However, he has received messages for clemency, but he has made it clear that he cannot consider the matter before the Supreme Court announces its verdict.

SRI LANKA

FOREIGN MINISTER WELCOMES PRC DECISION TO WITHDRAW TROOPS

BK071150 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 7 Mar 79 BK

[Text] Sri Lanka has welcomed China's decision to withdraw troops from Vietnam. In a statement issued yesterday, the minister of foreign affairs, Mr A.C.S. Hameed, said that after the completion of the withdrawal the two nations will sort out the issues in a peaceful manner to insure a climate of stability in Southeast Asia.

It points out that the developments at the Security Council meeting are being followed carefully, as the responsibility of guaranteeing international peace and stability initially lies with the United Nations.

Mr Hameed in his statement explained that when the Security Council meeting ended in a deadlock Sri Lanka held informal consultations with both countries and within the non-alined movement.

The Chinese foreign minister, Mr Huang Hua, informed Mr Hameed on Saturday that they had decided to withdraw from Vietnam within a few days, and this decision was conveyed to Vietnam on Sunday.

SRI LANKA RATIFIES NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TREATY

BK061510 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 6 Mar 79 BK

[Text] Sri Lanka yesterday became the 107th country to ratify the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons treaty. The treaty was drawn up by an 18 nations disarmament committee in 1978 and formally went into force 9 years ago.

Sri Lanka's ambassador, Dr N.S. Kanakaratne, presented Sri Lanka's instrument of ratification at the State Department ceremony. The under secretary of state for political affairs, Mr David Newsom, welcomed Sri Lanka's action as a positive step in limiting the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The treaty bans the acquisition or manufacture of nuclear explosive devices by non-nuclear weapon states, and also urges for the fullest exchange of peaceful nuclear energy technology.